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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
29th July	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
6th Aug.	ARABIA	7993	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
19th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th "	MALTA	6064	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

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All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
KARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905.

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RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

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DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	24th July 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,654	Verron	19th Aug. "

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The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool. 1905	Due at Port Said about. 1905	Due Bombay about. 1905	Leave Bombay. 1905
B	Aston Hall	3627	*M'Fee	24th Jn.	7th July	21stJul	28thJul.
B	City of Edinburgh	6251	*Whish	8th July.	20th "	3rdAug.	8thAug.
B	Branksome Hall	4509	*Hood	18th "	30th "	13th "	18th "
B	Prome	3899	*M'Kay	27th "	8th Au.	22nd "	27th "

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FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "LAMA," 2,171 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Malls and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

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S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 17th Aug. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

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MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1905.

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BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mesos	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Barberovich	4,247	28th " "
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	5th Aug. 1905
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th " "
* AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,593	4th Oct. "
* PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,395	5th Nov. "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
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RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

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PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,863	26th July.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,680	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,680	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Aug. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

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REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

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J. & W. HARDIE'S THE "ANTIQUARY"

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FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
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VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 "

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The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

I will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by my wife, Mrs. HELEN RENAUX, having left my protection from date.

H. W. RENAUX.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR CLOTHING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer at his Office, Ballard Road, up to 12-0 noon on THURSDAY Sixteenth day of August, 1905, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING to Havildars, Naiques, Peons, Tyndals and Lascars of the Port Trust.

Form of Tender and Schedule of quantities and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs 2 for each Schedule.

Covers to be endorsed "Tender for clothing."

A deposit of Rs. 250 to accompany each tender.

Each tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such tender is withdrawn before the tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his tender.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The tenderer will be bound by his tender as to each item or article for which his tenders and any part of a tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful tenderer.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

Stores office, Elphinstone Bunder,
Bombay, 20th July, 1905.

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of July, 1905, at 3-30 P.M. to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 11th day of July, 1905.

(1) That clause V of the Memorandum of Association be amended by deleting the words "by a special Resolution in General Meeting" following the words "the Company may" in the 8th line thereof.

(2.) That Article 6 of the Articles of Association be deleted and that in lieu thereof the following article be substituted:—

"6. The Board may, without the sanction of any special Resolution of the Company and at their discretion from time to time increase the capital of the Company to any sum up to Rs. 25 Lacs by the issue of new shares, preference or otherwise of such respective amount and value as may be specified in the resolution of the Board."

(3) That Article 7 of the Articles of Association be deleted and in lieu thereof the following article be inserted:—

"7. The Board may with the sanction of a special Resolution previously passed increase from time to time the Capital of the Company to any amount beyond Rs. 25 Lacs specified in such Resolution by the issue of new shares preference or otherwise of such respective amount and value as may be specified in such Resolution."

(4) That Article 96 of the Articles of Association be amended by inserting between the word "sale" and the word "nevertheless" in the last paragraph of that Article the following words—

"Or by reason of his being interested or receiving any share in the commission earned by the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents as selling Agents of the Company for the sale of cloth or other fabrics manufactured by the Company or by reason of his or the firm of which he is a member or partner acting as such selling Agents."

(5) That in Article 101 after clause 12 (b) the following clause be added.—

(12c) "To appoint the present firm of Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents as selling Agents of the Company for the sale of cloth or other fabrics manufactured by the Company for such period and on such terms as to remuneration or commission and otherwise as the Directors may in their discretion think proper; such remuneration to be in addition to the Agency commission payable to them under their agency agreement; and also to execute for and on behalf and in the name of the Company all necessary agreements in favour of such selling Agents and for the purpose aforesaid to make such modification in the agency agreement as the Directors may think proper."

By order of the Board,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 20th July, 1905.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND, viz., Rs. 180 per whole Share and Rs. 45 per quarter Share, has been declared and made payable on and after 1st August, to Shareholders, whose names are on the Register on 25th July, on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 25th July to 8th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 12th July, 1905.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits in the name of BHAT PRANSHANKER BHAWANISHANKER late of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu priest, deceased being joint family property.

BHAT BHAWANI-SHANKER RAMCHANDER of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu priest, father of the said deceased residing at Koombharwada outside the Fort..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and Five and in the 5th year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAIJI.

The 19th day of July, 1905.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABJHAND, WADIA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorney.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers. All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MATOKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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FOR SALE.—Files of local, English and Gujarati papers, and of several English Periodicals and Magazines, (1904). Apply to the LIBRARIAN J. N. PETIT Institute.

FOR SALE.—ROUND PEARL. Recently recovered from Mergui waters one round valuable pearl of good lustre (bright), weighing 17½ carats. Apply to SHWE YAITT, Pearler and General Merchant, MERGUI, B.

WANTED—CLERK, (Rs. 40—55), and GARDEN OVERSEER (Rs 60—70). Particulars to be had at Victoria Garden's Office.

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, F.E. or B.A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 3 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re, 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the "SUPERINTENDENT" Bombay Gazette." Bombay.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as tables, chairs easy chairs, canboards, dressing, and wash-hand and writing tables, chest of drawers, Chubb's iron safe on stand.

1 pair Dutch work silver flower po's called kamal patra attached with a pair of deers.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General the effects of the late Lieut. Joseph Benson Farrell, consisting of silver cigarette case, two silver napkin rings in case, gold guards, silver sovereign case, silver cigar cutter, shoe buckle and 1 electroplated medical instrument.

Also the effects of the late Mrs. Mercy Ellis Farrell, consisting of silver button hook, brushes, combs, napkin rings, salt cellar in case, fruit and butter knives, powder box, trays electroplated ware such as eggs and, water jug tea rack, teapot dessert table and teaspoons, etc.

Also 1 Mourning dress, belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Annie Caroline De Souza.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles, by different makers.
1 French polished office shigram,
1 double-seated brougham.
1 light rubber tyred victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS, JEWELLERY, SILVERWARE AND SILK WEARING APPAREL.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on TUESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 2 p.m., the following ornaments and wearing apparel belonging to the estates of the late Jaijee, widow of Bejonjee Sorabjee Ritchieni, alias Motaffram, and the late Nawabai, wife of Bomanjee Rustomjee Mooseroo, consisting of gold wristlets, bangles, necklace, rings, kulda, spectacles, watches, seals, neck ornament, neck and watch chains pearl earrings, loose pearls, diamond earrings, emerald and ruby rings, silver buttons, lota, snuff boxes, vatka, plate, spoons and forks silk sarees with gold and silk borders, trousers, silk pieces, shawls, cotton wearing apparel, caps, blackwood chairs, etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 24th July, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAZI STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th inst, at 4-30 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Ebrahimbhai Hassumbhai and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mahomed Haji Jamal and with the consent of the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of the mortgagor Mahomed Haji Jamal and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to him under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 17th day of June, 1903, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Kazee Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 236 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with another piece of land under old Nos. 907, 908, 909. New Survey No. 827 and assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 118 (a), 152 and C Ward No. 6179 and bounded on the east by the said New Kazi Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Harron Haji Jamal and on the south by the property of Haji Ebrahim Subs and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of apply to Messrs. Mathubhai, Jamietram and Madan, solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Building Plot at the junction of Belasis, Ripon and Clare Roads, 1st Nazpada.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the site,

The right of occupancy of about 735 square yards of very valuable building plot for the term of 999 years.

Plan for sites, condition of sale, building conditions, form of lease, and all further particulars, can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT SANKLI STREET, BYCULLA.

Suit No. 638 of 1901.

Pestonji Hormusjee Jal..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Rustomjee Hormusji Jal and others..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the directions contained in the Decree therein made on the 15th December 1903 and by order of Messrs. Hirji Khwaji Kola and Jehangir Dorabji, the special Commissioners appointed in the above suit, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will on Wednesday the 9th proximo at 6 p.m. sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land together with the buildings thereon situate on the south side of Sankli Street, Byculla, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement 3303 square yards or thereabouts of the following Collector numbers old Nos. 49, 172, 191, 221, New Nos. a—13551, a—13688, a—13710 and a 1203 old survey numbers 295, 296, 297, and 316, and New Survey No. 1 a—2557 and 3-a —3550 and bearing E Ward numbers 3792, 3791, (1) and (2) 3795, 3796, 3797, 3791, 3938 and 3909 Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 3-a, 4, 5, 6, 25, 95, and 96 and bounded on or towards the north by Sankli Street aforesaid, on or towards the South partly by Hornbeby Lodge formerly belonging to the late Hormusji Pestonji Jal and now belonging to the Reverend J. R. Fox and partly by the property of the Union Road convent and partly by the property of Boy Mahomed Hajee Abd. Rehman on or towards the East by the property of the said Boy Mahomed Hajee Abd. Rehman leased to different individuals and on or towards the West by the property of J. N. Tata.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonji Rustom and Kola Attorney's for the plaintiff and Messrs Jehangir and Sorvai Attorneys for the defendants or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21th July, 1905.

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JUST in hand direct from Manufacturers the following Brands of TOBACCOS and CIGARETTES:—

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Ardath Tobaccos, Mild, Medium and Full per ¼lb tin	1	6

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Astorias large per tin of 50...	2	4
No. 28 Turkish Tobaccos per tin of 50	2	4
No. 40 Turkish Tobaccos flat medium per tin of 50	2	8
No. 50 Turkish Tobaccos large per tin of 50 ...	2	12

The above Brands are the latest and the best that we recommend to any of the Smokers.

Up-country order per V. P. P.

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In bottles at Re. 1-4 each, Box and packing 2 as.

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,288,424; 51

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Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 19,50,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17 BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
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Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

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Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
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Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Bombay mails of 8th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—
2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £90 1/16 = — 1/16
3 do. Rentes ..... £99 1/4 = — 1/4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan..... £105 1/4 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £85 7/8 = do
SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 27 3/16 = — 1/16
2 months hence ..... 26 15/16 = — 1/16
Spot in New York..... 68 7/8 = — 1/4
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25'11 1/2 = + 1/2
Berlin „ ..... 20'45 3/4 = unchanged
New York Demand ..... 4'86 3/8 = do
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England..... 2 1/2 per cent = unchanged
6 months sight Bank Bills ... 1 3/4 per cent = do
3 „ „ „ ... 2 1/8 per cent = do
3 „ „ „ Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 1/8 per cent = do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 1/2 per cent = do
INTEREST—
Day to day loans..... 7/8 per cent = + 1/4
7 day market loans..... 1 per cent = unchanged
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £275,000 for S America.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	60,000
Gold to Bombay	50,000
Silver to Hongkong.....	27,100
Silver to Shanghai.....	36,000

SUGAR—
Germen granulated 1st marks 12 11 1/4 J J sellers dull
METALS—
Copper Braziers £76 1 2
Yellow metal 6 3-8s
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 1 2 J A sellers quiet
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Morocco, and Drachenfels.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian dull. Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000. Spot 5'91 — 8. Egyptian F G F Brown 7 15-16. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 4,000. Futures closed quiet but steady.

July.-Aug;	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5'79	5'79	5'80
— 2	— 3	— 3
Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.
5'82	5'82	5'82
— 1	— 1	— 2
Jan-Feb.	Feb-March.	Mch.-Apl.
5'83	5'84	5'84
— 2	— 3	— 3

Receipts at U S Ports..... 14,000 bales
Do last year ..... 3,500 do
Exports to Great Britain ..... 12,000 do
Do do Continent..... 9,000 do
IN NEW YORK—
Spot 11
Futures, month of July ..... 10'30 — 12 a
Do Dec ..... 10'33 — 11 b
a Declined owing to weak cables,
b Declined owing to liquidation.
IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot 10 5-8
Futures, month of Sept ..... 10'14 — 14
Do, do, Dec ..... 10'32 — 13
Tone at close..... steady
Week's receipts of cotton at U.S. ports ... 100,000 bales
„ exports to Great Britain ..... 19,000 „
„ „ Continent..... 24,000 „
Stock of cotton at U S. ports ..... 413,000 „
„ interior ports ..... 154,000 „

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 21st July 1905 :—

Cotton.....	5,783 bales.
Wheat.....	2,308 cwts.
Linseed.....	10,291 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard.....	205 do
Gingellyseed	21 do
Poppyseed	953 do
Groundnuts.....	119 do
Castorseed	1,531 do
Rice	1,077 do
Myrabollams	11
Cottonseed	7,006 do
Mowrassed.....	4,859 do
Gram.....	629 do
Joowar	1,338 do
Maize	51 do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Coin Rs. 37,500
Silver Bullion Rs. 23,45,208
Ex s s Arabia from London

BOMBAY, JULY 22.

EXCHANGE—Tone, steady.
Bank T. T. ... ... 1s. 4d. at 1-32d.
Bank Demand ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... 1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 169 1-2
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 138
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 138
Shanghai 30 do. ... 193
Japan 30 do. ... 149 1-2
GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone, steady.
Cash ... ... 98'10
1st Settlement 1st August ... 98'9
2nd do. 31st, do. ... 98 7
Money Market, Tone very easy.
BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 9th March 2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th July 4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 20th do. 3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th do. 4 do.
SEEDS.
LINSEED.—Tone quiet but steady. Rs. a. p.
Ready Sellers... ... ... 7 6 0
Forward September 7 10 0
RAPESEED.—Tone dull, nominal.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ... 6 6 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ... 6 14 0
Yellow Gujerat, Ready ... 6 15 0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet but steady.
Ready 7 9 0
September 7 12 6
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.
Ready 31 8 0
WHEAT—Tone quiet but steady.
White Delhi 4 11 0
September 4 13 6
White Pissy 85 per cent ... 4 11 6
LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone—quiet.
Estimated sales..... 4,000 bales
Imports ..... 5,000 „

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
5'75	5'75	5'76
—4	—4	—4
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.
5'73	5'73	5'73
—4	—4	—4
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl
5 79	5'79	5 80
—4	—4	—4

COTTON.—The quieter advices from home have caused an easier tone in the local market. New crops have declined about Rs. 4 per candy, partly under the influence of the good rains reported in the growing districts to-day. In spot cotton we hear of little doing.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ELLES—July 18, at 13 New Cavendish St., London W, the wife of E H Elles, of a daughter.
ERAME—July 14, at Redhall Bank, Midlothian, Scotland, the wife of Robt H Frame, Hingrijhan T E, Assam, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FULTON—LANDALE—July 6, at St. Stephen's Church, Cheltenham, by the Revd. E. L. Jenniges, John Henry Westropp Fulton, Barrister-at-Law, elder son of Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, Member of Council, Bombay, and Violet Elise eldest daughter of Deputy Surgeon-General Landale of Dunholme, Cheltenham.

DEATHS.

FORBES.—June, 24 at Berwick on Tweed, England, Captain J. Asthur Forbes, R. N. of Kadien Lena Estate, Ceylon, aged 74.
HEILGERS—July 18, at Wannock, Sussex, England, of Pneumonia, Alexander Frederick Heilgers, Senior Partner of Messrs F W Heilgers and Co. (By cable).

IS IT WEAKNESS?

At those periods when you let your arms fall by your side and experience that all gone feeling, just remember that your nerves are out of order. A bottle of

KEMP'S VITAL INVIGORATOR

will brace up and strengthen the tired nerves, and do it in a wonderfully short space of time.

The price is Rs. 3 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 34m, Sun sets, 6h, 38m, High water, 4-8m., 4 0a. Low water, 9-40m., 10-54a.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours :—

March.....The Last Stand .....W A Mydleton
Overture .....Le Chevalier Breton.....Aub.r
Valse .....Lofe and Life in Vienna ,K Komzak
Selection.....A Runaway Girl.....H Finck
Hiawatha .....A Summer Idyl .....Neol Moret
Valse .....Santiago .....A Corbin
Serenade .....The Warblers .....J Perry
Galop .....Der Erste am Fiel .....Fr Meineke

ACCIDENTS IN THE DOCKS.—On Saturday, a Hindu dock-labourer, named Gangaram Matarba, aged about 18 years, while working on the second floor of No. 2 shed, Victoria Dock and removing a case of cloth on to a hand truck, was jammed between the case of cloth he was removing and the sling of crane No. 11 which hoved up from behind with bales of cotton hanging. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died a few hours after.—A licensed labour cart-driver No. 5112, named Hassan Fattoo, aged 16, while driving his cart on Saturday through the south-west main gate, Prince's Dock, accidentally fell down from the cart, and one of the wheels passed over him. He was picked up in an unconscious state and died on the way to the G. T. Hospital.

ALLEGED GRIEVOUS HURT.—On Friday afternoon, from a room of a house in Duncan Road, in which one Bala Rama, a Hindu, lived with Kashibai, the attention of the tenants and neighbours were called towards it by the cries of the latter, who shouted out that she was being stabbed. One Saibai and others forced the door of the room open and Kashibai was found bleeding from wounds on her right ear, right arm and one of her eyebrows. Bala then ran away and concealed himself in a sweeper's gully, where as the story ran, he was arrested by the police. A scythe was found in the room and according to the story for the prosecution, Bala had wounded Kashibai with that weapon. He was charged on Saturday last, by Inspector Hassan, with causing grievous hurt to Kashibai before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. As the complainant is being detained at the G. T. Hospital, the case was adjourned.

A MEETING OF GOUD SARASWATS.—A general meeting of the Goud Saraswat Brahman community of Bombay was held in the hall of the Aryan Education Society's School, Girgaum Back Road, yesterday at 3 a.m., under the Presidency of Mr. Gangatrao Jagannath Dalvi, at which the report of the Board of Trustees together with the audited statement of accounts for the year 1904, was passed.

AN ATTEMPT TO CHEAT THE COURT.

Assistance for a fortnight from the poor-box was the application of one Frank Critchell, a Native Christian, to Mr. N. W. Kemp, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday last. The applicant stated that he had an offer to work in hand but that he had no money for his present wants. The applicant then produced a letter purported to have been written by one James Robson on behalf of Ali Mahomed Vale and Company, General Merchants of Chakla Street. In the letter it was stated that he had been appointed an indent clerk on Rs. 25, a month, and that he could get no advance from his would be employers until his services were approved of after a fortnight. The applicant was then referred to the Chief Clerk by the Court. But inquiries into the story of the applicant, showed that his statement was far from being correct. The applicant on being put to oath said he did not know the person who was supposed to have written the letter of appointment, but it was given to him by another man named James Mathias. Being questioned by the Magistrate, the applicant said he had never applied for any appointment at Ali Maomed Vali and Company's place of business. His Worship wondered how he then got the letter of appointment. The applicant replied that the man who gave him the letter told him to present it to his Worship and that on the score of that letter he would get some assistance, which they would share between them. His Worship ordered the arrest of the applicant and sanctioned his prosecution on a charge of attempting to cheat the Court.

SUBLIME CONDESCENSION.

THE LAST WORD IN PETITIONS.

THE following petition to Government, says the "Civil and Military Gazette," is absolutely genuine, and we doubt if it can be beaten :—Sir I most humbly and respectfully beg to state that I wish to come in your religion, or I made a Englishman and I read still third Middle and I have learnt the task of putwari and promise is this, that then I will made the Englishman, when you will give me beautiful lady and a good employment.—Your servant,

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION OF LAND.

AT a special meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust held on 4 July the report of the special committee was considered on the subject of a letter, agreed upon by resolution on April 18, to be sent to Government for approval, protesting generally against the method of procedure which involves the appropriation of large areas of land without regard to local interest or requirements, with special reference to the proposed appropriation of lands for railway purposes.

Certain modifications in the draft letter to Government having been suggested and approved the draft letter as amended was made to read as follows :—

To the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay.

SIR,—When submitting the Board's revised Scheme V for the sanction of Government with my letter No. 2860, dated the 5th May 1905, I mentioned in para. 5, that it was not until the plans and estimates had been prepared that the Board were made aware of the fact that a large area comprised within the Scheme would be required for railway proposes.

I beg to invite reference to the following extract from this office letter No. 3367, dated 25th July 1902 to your address, para. 1, and to request that it may be considered also as a preface to the remarks which I have now to make :—

As a preface to the further representation they desire to make with a view to the reconsideration of the orders restricting the scope of the Dadar-Matunga Street Scheme designed and notified for the purpose of providing building sites for the expansion of the City, the Trustees would refer in the first instance to the report of the Government Committee, No. VII, dated 6th August 1897, giving information as to the rate of progress in building operations for the ten years ending 1897. That report shows that at one-half the demand for building sites deduced from the data at their disposal, whole vacant building area in the North of the Island would be occupied in less than 25 years. They pointed out that if the overcrowding of the central portions of the City is to be substantially reduced, a large share of the present inhabitants of the congested parts must find lodgings in the suburbs. Again, the urgent widening and opening of streets and the clearing of spaces must unhouse still greater numbers, for a large proportion of whom the North of the Island seems the most suitable place of settlement. Nor will this special demand for building sites cease after a year or two, the carrying into effect of any worthy scheme for reducing overcrowding in Bombay must last through a long series of years, during each of which the opening of fresh roads and spaces must drive large numbers out of their present dwellings. This constant and special influence may roughly be estimated to be likely to increase the demand for building sites by about one-third. Such an enhanced demand for sites would reduce the term of years required to use up the whole available northern building area from about twenty to fifteen years.'

In the correspondence preliminary to the constitution of the Board (Government letter to the Corporation No. 5242, dated 28th September 1897) and in the statement of objects and reasons published with the original draft Bill and in the speeches in Council, great prominence was accordingly given to the sphere of the operations making provision for the future expansion of the City to which the powers of the Board were to extend. Moreover, the Act itself in its title and preamble further recognises the provision of space for the future expansion of the City as a distinct purpose and intention of the legislation.

In the address read on the occasion of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Agripada dwellings in November 1899 the Board referred to the subject in the following terms :—

'The Schemes formulated moreover contemplate offering facilities for large numbers of the better and well-to-do classes to spread to the areas on the North side of the Island, where they will find building sites at a fraction of the prices ruling in the thickly inhabited parts on well laid out properties within easy reach by rail or tram of the markets and business centres. The Board hope by these means to encourage and largely develop a migration of the population which has already begun, and thereby considerably lessen the overcrowding which is so great an evil in a large part of the City. Such a transfer of the population will serve a double purpose. Those who migrate will live under far healthier conditions and leave behind them more room for those who remain.'"

The area available for building sites in the Island being so restricted the Trustees are strongly of opinion that no part of it should be appropriated to purposes which could equally well be served outside the Island, and they consider that in disposing of any available areas for public or quasi-public purposes, the public bodies interested in the City, such as this Trust and the Municipality, both of which are deeply concerned in the question, should invariably be consulted.

In the case in point the acquisition of the triangular area North of Dadar Station lying between the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the G. I. P. Railway and the proposed Mahim Loop of the harbour Branch Line by the G. I. P Railway will curtail the area available for the expansion of the City besides depriving the Board of any control over the manner in which it may be utilized. The Trustees have further learnt with concern that it is proposed to erect thereon new carriage and wagon shops.

The Board have, from the inception of their Scheme V, been anxious to prevent the erection of any new factories within the notified area and in this connection the Board as long ago as February 1900, resolved that it is undesirable to allow of the construction of any new factories within the limits of the area notified (vide copy of Trustees' Resolution No. 14 dated the 16th February 1900, attached). They fear that the erection of workshops, as proposed on this area, will greatly prejudice their proposed Schemes V and VI, and they are strongly of opinion that the Railway should not be allowed to locate any such new installations within the City. The districts of Dadar, Matunga, Mahim and Sion in the North of the Island are certain to be closely populated in the next 20 to 25 years, and in the opinion of the Board the policy should be to foresee the eventual removal of all the Railway Workshops outside the Island rather than to render such removal more difficult, if not impossible, by installing new shops as proposed.

I have to request that Government will be pleased to give this subject their best consideration, and to express the hope that Government will not allow the development of residential suburbs in the North of the Island to be retarded or marred in the manner proposed. The Trustees will not demur to the acquisition of so much of this land by the G. I. P. Railway as is required for working sidings in connection with Dadur Junction but they very strongly protest against any further curtailment of the available area. They desire also to enter a decided protest against the value of these future residential suburbs being depreciated by the presence in their midst of extensive workshops even though, as it is understood is proposed, they be driven by electrical power.

I have further to express the hope that Government will give favourable consideration to the views expressed in para. 3 above so that it may no longer be possible for large areas of the remaining available land in the City to be taken up for any purpose without due consideration being given to all possible local requirements.

The draft of the letter as amended was adopted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

JULY 23.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect, Via Suez Perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest Perfect, Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang Perfect, Via Amoor Perfect
CHINA.—Via Penang Perfect, Via Amoor Perfect, Via Bhamo interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden Perfect, Via Cadia Teneriffe Perfect, Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect,
Cable Cayenne.—Pinheiros interrupted (4-8-03)
Cables Dominique.—Martinique and St. Lucia Martinique interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-8-03)
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and code addresses should not be used (4-8-03)
Cables between Vladivostook and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams (18-2-04.)
The Vladivostook route being temporarily closed, telegrams via Chin for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication "via Kiachto." The charges are the same as by the Vladivostook route (25-2-04).
The Japanese administration notify that telegrams written in plain English or Japanese addressed to Dalny or Port Arthur can be forwarded to Nagasaki by Military post.
At present they can only be accepted at senders risk (18-3-05-)
Cable Far.maribo Cayenne interrupted (25-5-05),
Cable Bolama Bissad interrupt (25-6 0.)
Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th July 1905
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CRICKET AT DHULIA.

DHULIA vs. MR. P. R. CADELL'S XI.

DHULIA was the scene on the 19th and 20th instant of a most interesting and exciting match, writes our Correspondent, between the Station team and an eleven brought from Bombay by Mr. P. R. Cadell, which after two complete innings to each side ended in a tie. The tie was a most remarkable one as the result of a two days' match, and I cannot recall another such instance in the annals of Bombay Presidency cricket. Dhulia is a veritable stronghold for cricket, and despite the fact that the station has lost the services of two such good cricketers as H. Pogson and R. L. Sinclair, it can still place an eleven in the field that would give any side in the Presidency a good game. In Mr. T. R. Maitland-Kirwan the team possesses a batsman very much above the average and, although he failed in both innings of the match under notice, he is a most consistent scorer as a rule and did very well in Poona cricket a couple of seasons ago. Three other players who can usually be depended upon for runs are Messrs. C. S. Campbell, R. E. A. Elliott and G. S. Curtis and all covered themselves with glory in the match under notice. The station has recently received an accession of strength in the person of Mr. W. E. Copleston, the old Malvernian who during the past few seasons has been one of the mainstays of the Belgaum Gymkhana eleven. Dhulia is fortunate in the possession of several good native bowlers, Messrs. Kotwal, and Kulkarni in particular being very effective on all kinds of wickets. The composition of Mr. Cadell's team included Messrs. D. F. Vines, C. L. Burns, J. A. C. Kiddle, P. M. D. Sanderson, T. C. Ward, J. Gillet, and W. C. Shepherd from Thana, besides Messrs. D. M. Raja and Kapadia. Both the last named players have represented the Parsees against the Presidency. Dhulia had choice of first innings, and batting first ran up a total of 131. The scoring was very uneven "Mr. Extras" being responsible for no less than 41, !!!, while Messrs. Curtis and Elliott with 21 and 30 respectively, contributed 51 out of the remaining 90, nobody else reaching double figures. Messrs. Kiddle, Kapadia, and Ward were the bowlers, the two first named capturing four wickets apiece and the last named taking the other two. Mr. Cadell's XI with only 7 extras to help them totalled 166, a result largely due to a brilliant innings by Mr. Vines who scored 79. Three other members of the team reached double figures viz., Messers. Raja (28), Kiddle (17), and Shepherd (11). Kotwal captured six wickets. Dhulia did much better in their second innings compiling 185, towards which Mr. Campbell contributed 68 and Mr. Curtis 38 not out. The other double figure scores were Mr. Souter (18), Mr. Copleston (13), and "Mr. Extras" (19). Kapadia bowled very well capturing six wickets, Ward and Kiddle dividing the rest. Requiring 151 runs to win Mr. Cadell's XI started their second venture with every promise of obtaining the necessary runs, Messrs. Burns (19), Vines (27), Raja (13,) and Ward (29) putting on 88 runs between the v. This good start was however, not maintained, and Messrs. Kiddle, Sanderson, and Gillet were all dismissed quickly, the first and last named for blobs. Mr. Shepherd somewhat improved matters by making 15, but when Mr. Cadell came in 36 were still required to win. Receiving useful assistance from Kapadia only a few runs were required when Mr. Cadell lost his partner who was run out for 13. With the last man in Mr. Cadell forced runs and in endeavouring to make the winning hit when the score was a tie he was smartly caught having scored 20. The number of extras presented to the home team undoubtedly cost the visitors the match. The following are the scores :—

DHULIA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr W L Souter, c Sanderson, b Ward	3	b Kapadia	13
Mr T R Maitland Kirwan, b Kapadia	60	c Sande son, b Kapadia	2
Mr G S Curtis, c Gillet, b Kiddle	21	not out	38
Mr Kotwal, c Burns, b Kapadia	9	c Sanderson, b Kapadia	0
Mr C S Campbell, c Sanderson, b Kapadia.....	0	c Sanderson, b Kapadia	68
Mr R E A Elliot, c Vines, b Kiddle	30	b Kiddle.....	5
Mr W E Copleston, b Ward ...	6	b Ward	13
Mr Abdul, b Kiddle	0	c Kiddle, b Kapadia.	1
Mr Niphadkar, b Kapadia.....	0	st Sanderson, b Kiddle.....	0
Mr Kulkarni, not out	2	b Kapadia	5
Mr Smith, l b w, Kiddle	9	c and b Ward	2
Extras	41	Extras.....	13
Total.....	131	Total.....	185

MR. CADELL'S TEAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr C L Burns, b Kulkarni.....	2	run out	19
Mr D F Vines, b Kotwal	79	c Elliott, b Kotwal.	27
Mr D M Raja, c Elliott, b Kotwal.....	23	c Elliott b Kotwal...	13
Mr T C Ward, l b w, Ni

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1905.

SIR DAVID BARR ON HYDERABAD.

OWING to numerous causes, for a long period of years, it was customary to expect no good thing to come out of Hyderabad. It was sufficient to detract from one's estimate of a man's character to learn that he was from that State. But, according to Sir David Barr, ex-Resident, we have a new Hyderabad where intrigues have no existence, where intriguers have found their occupation almost gone and interference with the administration has been relegated to the trivial forms of jealousy, dislike and back-biting, such in short as is to be found in every civilised community in the world. During the past four years changes in this direction have been developing and Sir David Barr's experience is that the elaborate process of forming parties to support or obstruct the Minister were found to be of not avail, because the Minister—himself—though exercising the true functions of his office no longer desired to assert undue authority; nor had he the power to, even if he wished, because his Highness has become master of the situation and is recognised as such not only by the Minister and his officials, but by the subjects of the State. Sir David tells us that he had the honour of enjoying the confidence of the Nizam during his tenure of office as Resident at Hyderabad and has full knowledge of his character and ability. He will not be so rash as to prophesy what the future of Hyderabad will be, but he is convinced that the State has the greatest possibilities before it, and he has reason to hope that if the present system of Government is maintained and if his Highness "continues to receive that measure of hopeful sympathy which has been so freely held out to him by Lord Curzon and of which he has so readily availed himself, the State of Hyderabad will be wisely governed and our faithful ally, the Nizam, will prove himself to be one of the most powerful pillars of the Indian Empire." Doubtless; but we should like to have the opinion of his Highness on the subject of the hopeful sympathy freely given immediately after whispering the very significant word "Berar."

With a considerable experience of Native States, however, Sir David Barr says there is no State in India more dependent upon the advice of the Resident or more desirous of conforming with the wishes of the Government of India than is Hyderabad—not excepting Kashmir, Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Jodhpur and Rewah. Much of the credit for the improved state of things Sir David Barr naturally gives to the first Sir Salat Jung who administered the State through the minority of the Nizam, and he remarks that it is to his unswerving loyalty to the Crown of England that we are indebted for the safety of the Deccan and possibly of the whole of Southern India during the mutiny of 1857. "It was only right and proper" said Sir David, in a paper he read before a meeting of the East India Association at Caxton Hall, West Minister, "that while such a man was at the helm, a policy of non-interference with the affairs of State should prevail, and so it came about that the Minister, during the Nizam's minority, was de facto ruler of Hyderabad and that great importance and responsibility were attached to the Minister's office." Of the second Sir Salar Jung, Sir David Barr disposed of in a few words. His appointment so full of promise at first, "did not, for various reasons which it is unnecessary to dwell upon, work well for any length of time." Without entering into details, Sir Barr thought it sufficient to remark that the glamour which the great ability and administrative talent of Sir Salar Jung threw upon the office of Minister at Hyderabad was perhaps the more direct cause of the failure of his successors; for, not one of them was in any way qualified to bear the burden of administration which their great predecessor had borne so efficiently. The natural consequence was that each of the Ministers, in turn, was subjected to the intrigues and machinations of clever, but sometimes (sic) unscrupulous, persons who endeavoured to pluck authority from their hands and to pass with more or less success, as moving spirits in a weak and vacillating form of Government. The general result, he described, as chaos in the administration and friction between the Nizam and his Minister.

Developments which followed Sir David Barr touched upon but lightly. The Nizam withdrew himself from public affairs and the Resident was looked to as the final arbiter of all matters in dispute. The only course open to him was found to be to support the Minister so long as possible and to keep things going on until the inevitable catastrophe occurred, when the Minister was changed and a general shuffling of cards took place. It was then, 1901, that the Nizam came to the front, or as Sir David expressed it, the other evening, wearying of these failures, resolved to assert his authority and the Vicar-ul-Umra was permitted to resign. The Minister thereafter was no longer independent. He was not permitted to conduct the administration on his own lines nor upon lines indicated by other officials, but as the Nizam's executive officer, referring for orders all matters of importance and all cases in which ambiguity or controversy was involved during discussions in Council. The change was marked and it is well remembered here as involving the banishment of numerous parasites and the abolition of many malpractices which had become notorious in the State. In the words of the late Resident a complete change was at once effected, and it soon became evident to all concerned that the Nizam was by far the shrewdest and most capable man in the State and that he was determined to exercise the functions of a ruler, not as hitherto, in name only, but in very deed and with very distinctive purpose. We believe Sir David was absolutely sincere in all he said and that he has faith in the further purification and advancement of the State. But his paper, as our London correspondent remarked on Saturday, was mainly historical. It might have been more so and more valuable historically, had he specified the direction in which he considers progress in the premier State has been most marked. He might have taken us into his confidence as to the disposal of the Hyderabad contingent and the "perpetual lease" of the Assigned Districts. He might have informed us whether access to the Nizam is as free as it is to the King of England and Emperor of India, or whether the road must still be paved with gold. There is still an impression that there are many turn-pikes on it and that Hyderabad resembles China in the matter of "squeezes." Judging from the tenour of the remarks of Sir David Barr, that impression appears to be wrong. If so, Hyderabad is indeed to be congratulated.

THE SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BOMBAY.

THE report on the Sea-Borne Trade and Customs Administration of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1904-1905, a copy of which we have received, has been got ready at a date nearly three months earlier than the previous earliest date of issue, and it was possible to furnish the Statistical Department of the Government of India with a proof copy of the portion relating to the Sea-Borne Trade not much more than six weeks after the close of the year. The chief credit for this achievement, for such expedition has hitherto been thought impossible, belongs to Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S., the First Assistant Collector of Customs and head of the Statistical Department, whose exertions it is satisfactory to note have been brought to the notice of Government. The report shows that the sea-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency has increased in value by Rs. 186 lakhs to Rs. 1,53,73,33,818. The trade of the Port of Bombay, which we will chiefly confine ourselves to, shows a further increase of 77 per cent. to Rs. 129 crores—an advance being recorded only in the coasting trade. There has been a check in the expansion of the foreign trade and the decrease—the first in the last five years—is of 51 lakhs. The coasting trade has been characterised by a large advance in exports, particularly of Indian produce, accompanied by a small decrease in imports of Indian produce, these variations resulting in an aggregate advance of Rs. 1·42 crores under merchandise. Some of the principal features of the foreign import trade show an advance, and amongst these may be mentioned articles of food and drink which advanced from Rs. 4·44 crores to Rs. 4·89 crores; raw materials and unmanufactured articles; and articles, manufactured and partly manufactured. Turning to foreign exports, the export trade of Bombay, as a centre of distribution of foreign merchandise to the Persian Gulf and East African littoral, has again receded after the revival of the previous year. The decline in this trade, we are told, is the result of direct communication between Europe and the countries which formerly drew their foreign supplies through Bombay. The features of the year's export trade in cotton are the general decline in shipments to the Continent, and the very remarkable increase in despatches to Japan. From July onwards exports to Europe showed a distinct falling off which was accentuated by the resumption of American supplies. Simultaneously with this decline, sprang up an abnormal demand from Japan due the causes connected with the war. But for the increased consumption in Japan which as hitherto was the largest market for Indian cotton, it is clear that the trade in cotton would have shown a contraction even more marked than the sudden rise caused in 1903-04 by the inflation of prices in America. As elsewhere in India, so at Bombay, exports of linseed are the most important among seeds. An increase of over one million cwts brings the share of Bombay to 4 1/5 million cwts. representing 38 per cent of the total exports of this seed from India.

BRITISH TRADE WITH HAMBURG.

It is a matter of some interest to find that, according to Consul-General Sir William Ward, the trade of Hamburg with the United Kingdom last year was equal to nearly 20 per cent of the value of the aggregate trade of the port, whilst the total value of the trade between Hamburg and all parts of the British Empire was equal to about 35 per cent. More than half of the entire trade between Germany and the United Kingdom is carried on through Hamburg. Though there was an increase in 1904 of about £170,000 in the total value of goods imported from the United Kingdom as compared with the preceding year, some prominent articles of import experienced a more or less considerable falling off; these were coal, cobalt, and nickel ore, tin, beer, varnish, iron bars and plates, leather, cotton-seed oil, palm oil, sulphate of ammonia, sheep's wool, shoddy, jute and jute yarn, jute textiles, woollen and linen yarn, linen textiles, horsehair, peltry, indiarubber manufactures, stone-ware, coarse ironmongery and certain kinds of machinery. On the other hand, the imports last year of the following more important articles were greater than in 1903, viz, tea, coffee, cocoa, fresh fruit and vegetables, cotton and cotton waste, cotton yarn and textiles, silk tissues, hosiery, hats, paper, certain chemical products, bristles, tallow, train oil, linseed oil, pig-iron and steel, steel plates, anchors and chains, superior ironmongery, and portable engines. The export trade from Hamburg to the United Kingdom diminished considerably last year. In view of misleading comparisons between Hamburg and Antwerp, the Consul-General observes that the commercial importance of a large seaport should not be altogether measured by, and does not chiefly depend upon, the amount of sea-going tonnage frequenting such port, but rather upon the volume and value of merchandise imported and exported. The importance of Hamburg in this latter respect greatly exceeds that of Antwerp, the imports and exports in 1902 being respectively 4,709,000,000 francs and 4,139,000,000 francs against 1,778,000,000 francs and 1,642,000,000 francs, the figures returned by Antwerp.

THE PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.

THE annual Administration Report of the Pudukkottai State for the year 1903-04, which has just made a belated appearance, hardly points to a progressive state of affairs. One or two satisfactory features are mentioned, notably the increase in the cultivated area, but on the other hand, the condition of the police and the increase in crime are anything but satisfactory. In regard to the police, it is regrettable to find that there has not only been no improvement, but there seems to have been a further deterioration in their work. The measures, however, which it is proposed to take with the view of improving the police force will, we trust, result in the better working of the department. There was a further considerable increase in the amount of crime reported. So far as disputes as to boundaries are the occasion of crime, it is hoped that the completion of the survey will have a good effect; but to carry out the suggestion that cases of this kind should always be thrown out as being of a civil nature, though it might mend matters on paper, would aggravate the evil in reality. In the matter of the decrease in the number of offences under the Salt Regulation the report seems to "protest too much." If such offences are really ceasing to be committed, there must be some fairly obvious cause to account for this very striking effect which is certainly not forthcoming in the report, and failing this, the natural conclusion is that there is something radically wrong with the detective agency and that offences are not reported,—a conclusion which may be drawn without in the least reflecting on the "bona fides" of the Darbar in the matter. Financially the position of the State is good the year closing with an increased surplus.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR accompanied by Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Major F. Lee, Military Secretary, Major M. T. Yarr, R.A.M.C., Medical Officer, Captain E. St. C. Gray, Aide-de-Camp, will leave Victoria Terminus tomorrow at 3 p.m., (Railway time) and arrive Kirkee at 6-37 p.m., the same day and proceed to Ganesh Khind.

AMONG the passengers, who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's Mail steamer Arcadia, were Major-General Smith Dorrien C. B., and Mr. R. G. Hardy, C. I. E.

IT is intended to keep regular troops at Samana beyond Kohat.

THE Amir of Kabul has just sent agents to India to purchase saddles, boots, clothing, etc., for the Afghan army.

"THE Rivals" is the attraction of the Simla A.D.C. at the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

IT is worth noting that no foreign firm or individual is now allowed to acquire any land on the foreshore either in Hongkong or Colombo.

THE new three-barrelled shot Guns are said to be steadily gaining in popularity. Among the latest purchasers is His Highness the Maharajah of Kapurthala.

WITH regard to recent reports of plague in Central Asia, traders from Bokhara who have arrived at Peshawar state that the disease has not appeared in that city.

SEVEAL Licenses to prospect for gold in the Irrawady River have been granted. Application has been made for a licence to prospect for petroleum in the shallow portion of the river.

AFTER the fancy dress Ball on the 5th October, it is probable that Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon may entertain their guests at a later date to a dramatic entertainment.

A SMALL conference of survey officers is sitting at Dehra Dun, and among the questions under discussion is a proposal for the production of uniform sheet maps of the various provinces.

A MADRAS Government Order is published informing the Wynaad Planters' Association that a special grant of Rs. 10,000 has been made to the District Board of Malabar for expenditure in the current year on the metalling of the Vellara Mulla Road.

MR. ROBERT GAUSS has applied the Darwinian theory to the selection of grains, believing he will be able thereby to develop wheat that will grow in arid regions. He has succeeded so well that the American Department of Agriculture has determined to assist him.

OVER a thousand time-expired German troops have arrived at Colombo from Kiaochau by the German troopship "Rhein" on their way home. The troops came ashore and the Fort presented an animated spectacle with German and British Jack Tars parading the streets.

EIGHTEEN tanks and twenty-five wells are being dug for the supply of water to the army of exercise which assembles at Delhi on the occasion of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has for the present been allotted by the Commander-in-Chief for the work, which is being done under the supervision of the Assistance Commissioner, Delhi, about 4,000 coolies being employed on it.

IT is rumoured in official circles in Singapore says the "Madras Mail" that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is likely to extend his Indian trip to the Straits, and that he will stay a few days at least in and about Malaya. After this, His Royal Highness may repay the visit of Prince Arisugawa by an official visit to Japan. From every point of view, says a Straits paper, providing the War is brought to a satisfactory conclusion in time, this would seem to be a most desirable itinerary.

THE Indian Archæological Report for last year is an interesting record of the restoration and conservation of ancient monuments. Mr. Marshall briefly relates restoration work among famous groups of saracenic monuments of the Punjab and United Provinces, and also among Mahomedan monuments of Gaur and Panduah. Steps were also taken for the conservation of Landa and Jain monuments in Droidaban and Udaipore, and extensive repairs were carried in Mandalay fort.

BALLABGARH, where the Prince and Princess of Wales, are to witness the manœuvres in December next, is a small town in the Delhi District. It used to be the capital of a line of Rajahs, tracing their descent from a Jat adventurer, who about the year 1740 acquired the territory by force or purchase from its original owners some Taga Brahmins. The second Rajah Bahadur Singh, was confirmed in his title by Lord Lake in 1803, and also received a substantial grant of land in return for certain Police services on the Delhi-Palwal road. The dynasty came to an end with Rajah Nahar Singh who was hanged for his disloyalty to the British Government during the Mutiny.

MOROCCO AND THE MOORS.

I HAVE just returned from a tour embracing three of the principal coast towns, and four large inland centres, including the northern capital, and present seat of government—Fez, the city flattered by historians and beloved of poets. This journey I undertook, says an anonymous writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette", immediately after the Kaiser's visit to Tangier, partly to satisfy my own curiosity, inspired by interests of many years' standing in Sunset Land, and partly in fulfilment of a promise to certain interested parties to make investigations for them.

It would seem at first blush that any man might judge for himself of the condition of affairs in Morocco by simply paying the country a visit. But those of us who know somewhat of the Sultan's realm are aware that this is not so. The Mazarene, if he be a stranger and a newcomer, can learn very little in Morocco, where the saying, "Let the questioner be fed with lies," applies strictly to the newly-arrived infidel.

When I left Tangier—the only Moorish town the average visitor from Europe sees, and the one least typical of Morocco, and most remote from things truly Moorish—there was no doubt about the feeling of the natives there regarding their country's foreign affairs. They are an untrustworthy, irreligious, polyglot crowd, the Moors of Christian-ridden Tanjah; but their contact with Europeans has given them a few other things besides a taste for spirits, and a tendency towards decadence, physical and moral. It has given them a superficial sharpness, an easy adaptability, and some sense of proportion where the strength of their own and other nations is concerned. The Tangier Moors were unfeignedly delighted, unreservedly jubilant, over what they regarded as their backing by the Brusso Emperor, in defiance of of France and her policy of penetration.

As to that matter of France's pacific penetration of Morocco, it would be too much to expect that Moors should take a very favourable view. It is only in Lewis Carroll's pages that oysters can be induced to go trippingly to the feast in which they are the food. A few years ago England herself would have had only suspicion and resentment to offer French statesmen with regard to Morocco, Now we see the French policy in the friendly light of "L'Entente Cordiale"; but, for a right understanding of the Moorish attitude, we must bear in mind that there is no "Entente Cordiale" between Allah's anointed at Fez and the Quai d'Orsay. Abd el Aziz is a very young man, and though—almost painfully—well-meaning, neither very strong nor very wisel. But, at least, his memory carries him as far back as the early days of this century, and so the pacific penetration of 1905 means the very same thing to him as the creep in of 1900-1902.

It was France's creep in from Algeria, diversified occasionally, as in the Igli affair, and the storming of Figuig, by sudden dashes, which brought young Moulai Abd el Aziz, after many delays, from his far-off palace in sun-baked Marrakish to the north eastern capital, where it was hoped his presence, with his court, would check the insolence of the Father of the She Ass, the Pretender, and serve to reassure and calm the tribesmen of the south-east who were inflamed to boiling point by the unchecked advances of the hated Fransawi, from Algeria, who had already pushed westward the frontier across a two hundred kilometre wide belt of Moorish territory. The young Sultan's presence at Fez proved of small avail, by token that it included the presence of his motor-cars and cameras, his gramophones, and his keen-eyed, pushful, European friends (each with his commercial axe to grind,) and thus confirmad, even in loyal native minds, the wild rumours of the countryside, the incredible tales of wandering city-gate storytellers, as to the Sultan's infidel leanings, his indifference to the orthodox integrity of the most steadily orthodox community in the whole world of modern Islam.

But, at least at that time, the Ulema (the learned ones, whose voice rules orthodox Al Moghreb) believed, not altogether without reason, that they had a powerful friend in Great Britain. As a well-known and rather enlightened Basha on the coast said to me:—

"We had some reason to trust you English, or we thought so, in our foolishness forgetting the wise words of the Book, which gives positive assurance of the fate which shall overtake them that put their trust in Jews and infidels. We remembered the strong Bashador who acted for your Queen (the late Sir John Drummond Hay), and, though we knew of your uncomfortable itch for the disturbance which you call reform, yet we bore also in mind the oath of the Tangerine and the Spaniard: 'Speaking English,' and we trusted you. Our Lord the Sultan whom may Allah strengthen and protect had gone far to meet you by the introduction of many of your nonsensical reforms, thereby weakening terribly the hands of us his loyal officials and administrators, and emptying his own coffers, since in the absence of the old and proper methods of force of arms, our people were not likely to be so foolish as to pay taxes—who would? Having done all this we had double reason to rely on the friendship of London country. Your Bashadors in Tangier had said always and did say up till the very day of your great treachery, last year the Basha referred here to the signing of the Anglo-French Convention news of which fell like a thunderbolt upon Morocco that you would never permit any eating up of Al Moghreb from Algeria. 'Only do as we say in the matter of these reforms,' said your Bashadors 'and rely upon our friendship and protection for ever for the maintenance of Al Moghreb's integrity.' We did as you said ignoring the golden counsel of the Book and when the time suited you arrived, when our Lord's purse was emptied by your thrice-accursed reforms and all the senseless Nazarene extravagance you had taught him; when the Fransawis had filled the Rogui's hands with gold, and this our Sunset Land was all in a ferment of insurrection and unrest—then, out of your generosity, you signed us away as a present to the Fransawis, with their grinning talk of pacific penetration. Did you take us for women, for dogs, for Hindis? In sha'Allah, we be men of the faith, as you and the Fransawis will see—as the Brusso Emperor has seen. Bism'Illah!"

One would not care to share it, perhaps, but it is as well for English people to know something of the Moorish point of view, in the present state of affairs. Actual understanding of its foundations can only come with knowledge of the Moors themselves; the people who terrorised Europe for many generations, and received tribute from us as recently as the beginning of last century, by way of bribe for the protection of our shipping; the same people whose dominion in southern Europe once represented the apex of civilisation, while English folk were as yet but half-naked savages; the people who, having once ruled the sea, have fallen to the stage of inability to build a row-boat. The general public in Europe cannot understand the Moor; but it should know the Moor's view.

With regard to the matter of the Moorish attitude toward pacific penetration, I cannot do better than quote a portion of my conversation of just a fortnight ago with one of the best-known among the learned men of the Karneen at Fez. It was typical of all the many Moorish utterances to which I listened during my tour. I said:—

"When all is said and done, Hadj Mohamed, it would surely be a fine thing for this thy Al Moghreb and for the Moors, if the country were opened up to trade, if bridges and good roads were made (so that a man need never be held up for days together upon a river's bank) and justice made available for all, with never a bribe to pay, after the Nazarene fashion."

Hadj Mohammed Abd el——— gravely clawed his snowy beard and then fell to trickling the yellow beads of his rosary between glossy, olive grey fingers with delicate tips, as he said:—

"For a Nazarene, thy way of thinking hath always seemed inoffensive in my eyes, but here I think some wilful blindness lies between thee and the truth. And that is unwise[illegible] with me who am not a child or a wo[illegible] thing of Algeria and of its [illegible] scarcely so ignorant yet ar[illegible]

(Concluded [illegible]

ATTEMPT ON THE SULTAN'S LIFE.

SLAUGHTER AT THE MOSQUE DOOR.

TWENTY-FOUR KILLED, FIFTY MEN INJURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 22.

An official statement issued at Constantinople says that as the Sultan was leaving the Mosque yesterday after Salamlik, a bomb was exploded in the courtyard resulting in several of those around the Sultan being killed and wounded.

His Majesty was not hurt and displayed his usual composure and courage and drove back to the Palace, bowing to the people as if nothing had happened.

Unofficial accounts of the outrage state that forty were killed.

LATER.

Later accounts of the bomb explosion at Constantinople state that twenty-four were killed, fifty-seven injured and fifty-five horses injured.

THE PARLIAMENTARY CRISIS.

The King and Mr. Balfour.

DISSOLUTION PROPOSED FOR THE AUTUMN.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Mr. Balfour had a brief audience with His Majesty King Edward yesterday evening.

It is stated that he informed His Majesty that himself and his colleagues have agreed that the circumstances have not made it incumbent on them to resign.

Most of the papers now believe that Mr. Balfour will propose the rescission of last Thursday's vote, will wind up the session and dissolve Parliament in autumn.

LATER.

It is believed that the Cabinet will come to no decision before Monday.

LONDON, JULY 23.

It is understood that Mr. Balfour's remaining [illegible]ps will be largely due to the fact that [illegible]ortant negotiations are proceeding with Japan [illegible]the desire to see peace negotiations con[illegible]ded.

THE CONGRESS AT MOSCOW.

To Appeal to the People,

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Zemstvo Congress at Moscow has displayed remarkable independence and unanimity.

Prince Dolgoruk[illegible]ff, Prince Trubetskoi and other nobles, who were present, were most out-spoken in denouncing the existing regime.

The Congress resolved that it was useless to again approach the Tsar and resolved to appeal to the people emphasizing the misgovernment of the country and the imperative needs for reform.

THE TSAR AND THE KAISER.

To Meet Off Sweden.

Persistent reports are current in Berlin and St. Petersburg of an impending meeting between the Tsar and the Kaiser on the coast of Sweden.

M. DE WITTE ARRIVES IN PARIS.

Long Interview with M. Rouvier.

LONDON, JULY 21.

M. de Witte has arrived in Paris.

LONDON, JULY 22.

M. de Witte had an interview of upwards of an hour's duration with M. Rouvier in Paris this afternoon.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the race for the World's Sculling Championship on the Parramatta River, Stanbury has beaten Towns by two lengths.

THE BISLEY SHOOTING.

Winner of the King's Prize.

LONDON, JULY 21.

Sergeant Corner, of the East Surrey Regiment, has won the King's Prize of £250 at Bisley.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

The follwing is the race for the Eclipse Stakes :—

Val d'Or	1
Cicero	2
Llangibby	3

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Derbyshire has beaten Northamptonshire by an innings and fifty runs.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Yorkshire has beaten Surrey by an innings and 108 runs.

Worcester has beaten Hants by five wickets.

Kent has beaten Notts by four wickets.

The following matches were drawn :—Middlesex vs. Lancashire, Scotland vs. Australians, Leicestershire vs. Warwickshire, Essex vs. Sussex.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE JAPANESE MOVEMENT IN THE NORTH.

Vladivostock Bombarded.

THE "POLTAVA" RAISED.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Japanese ships are increasingly active and are appearing at Pachkevitch Bay southward of Vladivostock and Korniloff Bay and Anna Bay at the mouth of the Amur.

Their cruisers are bombarding the townships.

The inhabitants of Vladivostock and Nikolaievsk are fleeing inland.

LONDON, JULY 22.

A telegram from Tokio states that the Japanese have raised the sunken Russian man-of-war Poltava.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

140 Casualties.

A terrible boiler explosion occurred on board of a small cruiser named "Bennington" at San Diego California.

The bulk of the deck was blown into the air Twenty-seven were killed and seventy injured.

LATER.

Later accounts state thirty-nine were killed, 80 injured and 21 missing on board the cruiser Bennington from the explosion.

A SERIOUS RACING ACCIDENT.

FOUR HORSES AND RIDERS DOWN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 23.

News has been received in Poona of the tragic episode which attended the third day's racing in Secunderabad yesterday evening. It was in the third race for an important event, Ministers' Purse, six ponies went to start near the quarter mile post and, as they came past the enclosure the first time, a trooper of the 13th Hussar's whose duty it was to keep the course clear, seemingly could not manage his horse which swerved about into the inner side of the track. Two ponies, Kazbar and Baronet, very narrowly missed collision, but Mr. Anderson's Content, ridden by Major Edwards, of the 33rd Light Cavalry, struck the trooper's horse broadside, and both the animals were hurled to the ground. The pony Storis who was close behind was nearly thrown down and his Jockey was flung on to the pony's neck, but two other ponies closely following Content fell over the prostrate horses, and there was a struggling heap of four horses and four horsemen on the ground in front of all the spectators. Help was at once forthcoming and, when they were extricated, it was found Major Edwards had sustained a compound fracture of the leg besides being otherwise badly bruised and shaken. A native Jockey, Sajeed, had his arm fractured, while the pony Content was so badly injured that his life is despaired of. The others escaped with a severe shaking.

Major Edwards is now lying in Secunderabad Hospital. Great sorrow is felt for him in his regiment which is stationed in Poona.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

NO IMMEDIATE CALL.

SIMLA, JULY 23.

The power recently announced as obtained from Mr. Brodrick, from the House of Commons, to raise twenty million sterling for the Indian Railway purposes does not imply any immediate resort to the home money market on behalf of the Government of India. It is merely to enable whatever loans may be required from year to year, for such remunerative works as railways, to be raised as the Government of Indian and the India Office think desirable. There is not understood to be any intention this year to go beyond the loans announced by Mr. Baker at the last Budget Statement as proposed.

LORD CURZON'S HEALTH.

Lord Curzon is still confined to bed. But I am glad to hear his Excellency is now somewhat better.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA ARMY ORDERS.

Appointments.—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—Brigade [Staff.—Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Colonel) J. McCloghry, F. R. C. S. I., Indian Medical Service, is confirmed in the appointment of Principal Medical Officer, Karachi Brigade, with effect from 20th June.

On arrival in India, Captain G. B. Kensington, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Western Command.

Captain W. F. Mathews, Royal Engineers, is qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain.

Captain G. M. Molloy, 34th Poona Horse, passed for promotion to the rank of Major at home stations in April.

Major-General Sir O'M. Creagh, V C, K C B, Commanding Mhow Division is granted leave out of India, for 63 days on private affairs, under paragraph 226, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, (the first 60 days on privilege leave).

The "New York Sun" gives prominence to a message from its London correspondent dealing with the effects of Germany's efforts to take advantage of the paralysis of Russia's power in Europe. The following important developments are specified :—1. The terms of an extended Anglo-Japanese treaty have been definitely agreed upon, and an announcement of their nature may be expected in the near future. 2. Great Britain, because of this and because she is confident she may rely upon Japan to hold in check future Russian ambitions in the Far East, feels less unwilling to allow Russia to seek a certain amount of expansion in the Near East, with the object of restraining German aggrandisement in the same quarter. 3. Great Britain is taking the most active measures to concentrate her fighting strength very near home. 4. The incoming regime in Russia is full of fear of the Kaiser, since he has recently shown his hand, and is anxious to unite with France and England to check German aggression. 5. Plans for doing this without creating the false impression in Germany that an aggressive anti-German coalition is coming into being are occupying competent attention.

THE NORTH ANDAMAN ISLAND.

EXPLORATION PARTY'S IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

A MODERN EDEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

A series of reports of considerable interest and importance by Messrs. C. W. B. Anderson, of the Andaman Island's Commission, F. H. Todd, of the Forest Department, and G. H. Tipper, of the Geological Survey Department, are published, giving a glowing account of the exploration of the North Andaman Island on which the party were engaged during the last cold weather.

The Island with its sixty-four outlying islets comprisses 530 square miles with two splendid harbours and a magnificent system of tidal rivers and creeks tapping nearly half the total area. The whole land surface consists of forest clad ridges rising in the centre to a saddle like plateau, one thousand four hundred feet high, which would make an ideal sanitarium, with spurs in all directions enclosing rich flat bottom valleys subsiding into mud flats along the coast.

Betel nut, plantain and rubber are found wild and the rich sandy loom of the valleys is considered suitable for the permanent cultivation of tobacco, sugarcane, yarns, and sweet potatoes, while in the higher valleys tea would do well. The forest now standing consists largely of valuable padouh and koko trees, which Mr. Todd estimates could be worked at a comparatively small outlay so as to yield a permanent net profit of seven lakhs of rupees annually. The aborigines are only about two hundred in number and are quite friendly spending their days in hunting, and fishing and their nights in dancing.

The climate is somewhat dryer and cooler than that of the South Andamans, and only the drawback is unhealthiness of the mudflats and this, the party think could be reduced by drainage. Mr. Tipper says that the cultivation of foodstuffs, and especially of paddy on these flats, would be a certainty.

THE STRENGTH OF THE MONSOON.

Heavy rain has fallen over the whole of Gujarat during the past twenty-four hours, Ahmedabad having received no less than 14 inches. General rain is also to-day reported in the West of Central Provinces, Central India and Chhota Nagpur. But north of this region the precipitations continues absolutely light and shows no signs of improving. The showers which are falling in Simla are accompanied by thunder which at this season indicates a break in the monsoon.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT GARSIA.

IDENTITY ESTABLISHED.

SIMLA, JULY 22.

Further reports from Kashmir show that the body recently found is that of Lieutenant Garsia of the Durham Light Infantry. The medical examination shows that death was due to an injury to the head caused by a fall from a height.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, JULY 21.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. W. B. Gordon, Superintending Engineer, United Provinces, are again lent temporarily to the Government of Cape Colony.

Revised rules are notified in connection with subjects for the examination of Assistant Examiners of Accounts (Civil Works) for confirmation and promotion.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major T. W. Irvine, I.M.S, has six months' leave.

Mr. J. C. Gaskin has eight months' leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crofts, I.M.S, reverts to military employ.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

A statement is published showing that no less than 678 million articles passed through the Indian Post Office last year, compared with 631 million in the previous twelve months.

Mr. G. F. Adams, Inspector of Mines, has three months' extension of leave on medical certificate.

Mr. W. B. Gwyther, Superintending Engineer, who has been upon special duty at Simla, reverts to Bengal.

RAILWAY BOARD.

It is notified that the Secretary of State has sanctioned (1) the construction at the expense of the Baroda Durbar of a metre gauge railway from Manand Road via Chansama to Bechraji with a branch from Chansama to Harij ; also (2) the construction of a broad gauge railway from Hooghly to Katwa as a part of the East Indian Railway.

Survey has been sanctioned for a railway from Lodhran to Khanewal on the North Western Railway.

Mr. A. H. Francis, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has two months' leave.

It is notified that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of a metre gauge railway from Mandapam to Rameswaram as part of the South Indian Railway.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 3rd June amounted to Rs. 21,868, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 8,083. Total earning from 1st January to 3rd June were Rs. 4,79,277 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,26,170.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 3rd June, amounted to Rs. 2,372, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 395. Total earnings from 1st January to 3rd June, were Rs. 48,377, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,846.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 3rd June, amounted to Rs. 4,991, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 254. Total earnings from 1st January to 3rd June, were Rs. 94,026, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,768.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Quarter's Revenue.

BANKING AND INVESTMENT.

THE GREAT STEEL BUBBLE.

LONDON, JULY 7.

For the three months ended June 30, the payments into the Exchequer amounted to £28,817,842, a decrease as compared with the corresponding period of £938,910. Including payments to Local Taxation Accounts, the total revenue was £30,762,404, a decrease of £960,465. These figures are not very encouraging, and they would have been much worse but for the productiveness of the Estate Duties, which have yielded £844,000 more than last year. On the other hand, the drop of £1,297,000 in Customs must be partly due to the holding back of tea clearances pending the reduction of duty. Since the bonded warehouses were opened at midnight it is estimated that between ten and twelve million pounds have been cleared, which would produce at least £250,000, and the rush will continue for some days to come. Excise shows a reduction of £235,000, and Income Tax £453,000, the falling off in the latter being mainly due to the more vigorous collection before the end of the financial year. Stamps have increased by £211,a welcome indication that business on the Stock Exchange is not so bad as it was last year. But we shall have to await the results of at least another quarter before any safe inferences can be drawn as to the ultimate prospects of the Budget estimates being realised.

The half-year has proved disappointing as far as banking business is concerned. Notwithstanding the fact that general conditions were favourable as regards the margin of profit, the results show that the growing competition, which necessitates the constant opening of new branches, has had a marked effect upon expenses, and in two cases at least smaller dividends have been declared. The directors of the London and Westminster Bank have reduced the rate from 14 to 13 per cent. per annum, although at the same time the carry forward has been increased from £14,000 to £37,000, an advance for which good reasons doubtless exist. The Union of London and Smiths Bank announces a shrinkage in profits from £216,000 to £208,000, and the dividend is reduced from 12 to 11 per cent. per annum, although again a cautiousness is displayed by the raising of the carry forward from £56,000 to £88,000. The London City and Midland Bank, on the other hand, has maintained the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, and the London and South-Western has somewhat increased its carry forward, upholding the 16 per cent. dividend. The Capital and Counties Bank, while paying the same rate as last year, 18 per cent. per annum, carries forward rather less than before, and in other instances positions have been maintained, and that is all that can be said. In view of the reduced average official discount rate, better things had been expected, and the meagreness of the results is, to say the least, a disappointment.

With the release of the dividends on the Funds there has been a welcome influx of investment buying on the Stock Exchange, and there has been quite a fair sprinkling of advances among gilt-edged securities. It is pretty generally expected that money will be cheap for some time to come, partly owing to the increase in the gold output and partly because trade shows signs of contraction in many directions. Another important factor is that the public have been so badly bitten in recent years over their speculations in mines and over-capitalised industrial promotions that they are not to be tempted into these concerns for the present, and are either allowing their capital to accumulate or are putting it into securities of a less speculative character. At the same time it is very doubtful whether there is a great deal of surplus cash in the country available for investment ; certainly, in view of the recent heavy drain of national and local taxation, the balance of profits must be considerably smaller than it was a few years ago and a great deal of loss on old purchases has still to be made good. Although therefore the credit market may remain easy for some time to come, conditions are not likely to be really comfortable until liquidation is more nearly completed than it is at present.

Mr. Takahashi, the Japanese Financial Agent, who has just arrived in London, admits that the object of his visit is to arrange for the issue of another loan. The exact details are not yet fixed, but the amount, he states, will no doubt be £30,000,000, the figure assigned by recent rumours, and the stock will be offered in London, New York, and on the Continent. The security will again be the Tobacco Monopoly, which, it is said, is ample for the amount mentioned. Mr. Takahashi states that his Government have still about £10,000,000 of the last loan remaining in New York, and £8,000,000 in London, besides the final instalment, which is not yet due. Japan, therefore, is not in the least immediate need of further money, but it has always been her policy to look a long way ahead, both politically and financially, and she must be prepared for eventualties. The loan will be offered at a favourable moment, the time defending on the Money Market; but the date fixed for the assembling of the Peace Conference is not likely to be left entirely out of Mr. Takahashi's calculations.

The cleverness of Japan is seen in every enterprise of that youthful nation, and the latest emission from Tokyo, the fifth Financial and Economical Annual, is no exception to the rule. The volume is a model of completeness and lucidity, and many an older country might well imitate the enterprise and efficiency of the Japanese authorities. We learn that revenue has risen from 75 million yen in 1883-4 to 300 million yen in 1905-6. The national debt has advanced from 250 million yen in 1891 to 1,450 million yen in 1905. Imports have jumped from 35 million yen in 1883 to 310 million yen in 1904, and the value of exports has increased from 25 million to 336 million yen. While there were only 4,000 public companies in Japan nine years ago, the number had risen to as many as 9,000 in 1903. It appears that the total expense of the war was £138,891,734 at the time of the last appeal for funds, and to meet that outlay a hundred million sterling has been provided by public and temporary loans and exchequer bonds. In spite of the length of the compaign, it is satisfactory to note that the nation has not in any way suffered from those evil effects which usually appear in time of war, and in fact we have, as the report observes, "evidence in every direction that the heavy burden imposed has not in the least degree impaired the economic development of the nation."

While a campaign of flatulent puffing about the merits of Steel Trust securities has been in progress here for some time past, and nearly all the news that filters through New York is inspired for the same purpose, the actual conditions point to the conclusion that the over-inflated bubble cannot be very far from the bursting point. A correspondent sends a letter received from a friend in Pittsburg taking a very gloomy view of the outlook. The writer states that all the small plants were closed down on May 27 and all the Union mills on June 10. The reason given by the Trust was lack of orders, but the true reason is probably the attitude of the employees. A convention of the men was held at Detroit in May, when they decided to demand a rise of 12 1/2 per cent. in wages, which amount was was taken off two years ago. If this demand were not conceded, a general strike was threatened. The Trust, has replied by announcing that they will not in future employ Union labour, and a big fight is excepted. Meantime "a number of men are being paid high salaries for writing high toned letters on the prosperity of the Steel Trust," which is just under the circumstances. But "the people are now taking from Lawson's advice and getting rid of all their stocks, which the Trust are buying back," which is good hearing. "They are groaning under the weight, and something miraculous will have to be done in order to save the situation. Don't be surprised to learn of the biggest Trust bust the world has ever known ; the common stock is not worth the paper written on."

The writter proceeds to point out that the magnates who started the Trust six years ago have all left except one, and the majority of district managers have left and started independent plants. Charles M. Schwab, a former president of the Steel Trust, "is now fighting them tooth and nail, and has secured large contracts from Russia for his independent plants at Bethlehem." A list is given of new plants erected in opposition to the Trust during the past four years, and they may be summarised as follows : Indiana, one plant with eight mills ; Pennsylvania three plants with eighteen mills ; West Virginia, four plants with thirty-two mills ; Ohio, three plants with eighteen mills ; making a total of eleven plants with seventy six mills. In addition to these new rivals, there is the large independent plant of Jones and Laughin, Pittsburg, who employ over 12,000 hands, Schwab's plant at Bethlehem, the republic Iron and Steel Trust, and the National Steel Trust. How is the "billon doller Trust," with its incalculably watered capital, to compete with these firms when production overtakes consumption ? It cannot earn dividends, that is certain ; even its fixed charges will be in danger. And meanwhile the public here are being fed with high-toned letters and with fairy tales about a worldwide combine to prevent price-cutting ! M'yes ; perhaps the Russians will recapture Port Arthur before Christmas.

The flatness of the Home Railway market lately has been slightly relieved by a little buying of Metropolitan and District Railway Ordinary stocks, which have risen to 94 1/2 and 40 respectively. Whilst the letter security may easily be made the sport of manipulators, our advice to investors is to give it a wide berth. On merits the stock, with all the electrification work thrown in, is not worth 20. The District is at present not earning its fixed charges. When that is done there are the Guaranteed First Preference and Second Preference dividends to be paid before the Ordinary gets a look in. Metropolitan Ordinary is in quite a different category. That company earns and pays 3 per cent. thereon, and with no allowance whatever for electrification benefits, the stock would probably be well worth 75 —at which it would return just 4 per cent. Taux. it will be noted, less than 20 points are added for the immediate reversion to the benefits expected from electric working. This is a very different thing from paying 40 points for what is certainly not an immediate reversion. Morover, the Metropolitan has a much greater mileage of "Underground" lines from which to secure the advantages claimed for electric traction, and again, it will be noted the Metropolitan has provided its own power station, and will not be compelled to take its power from an outside producer as the District will have to do. In fact, the Metropolitan is in a far sounder position than the District, and the American methods associated with the latter enterprise have not increased attractions, either as an investment or a speculation.

During the month just ended there has been very little movement in the iron trade of Great Britain which could be considered in any way as indicative of future events. Prices have remained steadier, probably, than during any equal period throughout the past year, but the steadiness appears to be the result not of confidence and a firm attitude but rather of dulness and indifference. This is an important distinction to make, as there are some persons who argue from steadiness in price that trade is good. Although it is not possible to say anything definite on such a point, it seems likely that less iron changed hands during June than has been the case through the dull times which succeeded the winter improvement. Undoubtedly the speculative market has been unprecedentedly steady, prices of Cleveland warrants and standard warrants in London being quoted without any alteration for a whole fortnight ; but this is clearly the steadiness of stagnation. The chief point of interest in the pig-iron trade during the month has been the attitude of the holders of the Cleveland warrant stock. They appear to be willing still to buy any stray warrants that may be offered at or below 45s. 6d., with a view of keeping the market at that figure for the present. And the extra burden falling upon them is not great, for there is now no inducement to make fresh warrants. Their holdings, however, are not being reduced, and the question arises—When will it be necessary for them to take steps in this direction ? Possibly they are relying upon a widespread belief that the consumption of Cleveland pig-iron will expand greatly in the autumn, and grow to such dimensions that makers will not be able to cope with it. It is a chance, but a chance only, and sober reasoners do not see exactly upon what the hope is based. Possibly on the cessation of the war in the East and a great trade boom in China and Japan ; but will this come quite so soon ?

The Sphinx line, a regular steamer service between Belgium, the Levant, Egypt, and the Red Sea ports, has been acquired by the Hamburg firm of Menzell and Co. after having been, since 1903 in the hands of F. Lambert and Co., of Antwerp. It is anticipated that the new owners will make important developments in the service. In any case the bulk of Belgium's trade with Egypt, which is fairly important, will now pass through the Hamburg docks, and since the new owners will enjoy to the full the good-will of Messrs. Lambert especilly in Egypt, Syria, and Abyssinia, the economic position of Germany in North-east Africa is likely to be strengthened.

The efforts of the American Tobacco Company to capture the cigar industry of Cuba have not been entirely successful. Recently published statistics of exports of Havana cigars have created, in fact a good deal of surprise, showing as they do that the Trust has only about half the the total trade. At one time the total export of Trust cigars amounted to 85 per cent of the whole. In those branches of the tobacco industry where machinery plays a predominating part, where it is mainly a question of turning out quantity, the Trust has acquired an almost impregnable position. In the case of cigars flavour and condition are all-important, and the outside manufacturers, with their long experience and skill in the trade, appear to be more successful. Unfortunately for the Trust, it has in a great many cases been unable to come to terms with the managers of the old factories. New men have been engaged, a number of factories have been brought under one roof and in the sorting and mixing of the tobacco uniformity has taken the place of specialisation. Had the Trust maintained the former successful methods of the factories, the independent factories would never have been able to compete as they are now competing. Brands are now being largely sold whose names were not very long ago quite unknown. The Trust's methods in other directions are said to leave a good deal to be desired. The coupon system, in particular, is not calculated to inspire confidence with intelligent consumers, even though by accumulating a specified number the cigar-smoker can obtain a piano.

DR. PRASSE, Health Officer in Calcutta, in reporting upon plague in that city during 1903-4, remarks that the disease tends to recur in the same centres and in the same houses year after year. This confirms the experience of Medical Officers elsewhere and proves that disinfection, as now practised, is ineffective. Evacuation of the houses or completed demolition appears to be the true remedy, but measures of this kind are opposed to popular feeling. In Calcutta especially the owners of basti property will never consent to the loss of money thus entailed. The only way out of of the difficulty is to improve the disinfecting processes, and science should be equal to this.

WITH regard to the order of the Army Council suspending the manufacture of the short 303 rifle we hear from Home says "the Pioneer" that it is intended to follow the example of the Indian Government and turn all the existing long rifles into clip-loaders. The process is a simple and inexpensive one, as it only involves cutting away a small part of the breech which can be done without weakening the rifle in any way. If the new sights which have been invented for the shorter weapon are also introduced at the same time, the Infantry Lee-Enfield should satisfy even the most exacting of critics. Opportunity will doubtless be taken to withdraw all rifles which, though still serviceable in the strict sense of the term, show signs of wear. The Cavalry, Artillery and Sappers, as mentioned sometime ago will have the short rifle, which is admirably suited for their requirements. Its handiness and accuracy up to 2000 yards have been strikingly proved in India during the last Musketry season.

GOVERNMENT AND BUILDING SITES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—In a leading article in its issue of July 11, the paper which you recently referred to as your Bori Bunder contemporary made mention of "the policy of strangulation pursued by Government in regard to building sites" ; "of Government throttling all attempts at creating fresh residential areas by pouncing down with preposterous preliminary claims for 'building fines';" and of the crushing and killing of schemes by "the exaggerated demands" and "intolerable exactions" of Government. Apart from the turbid exaggeration of the style, the substance of these remarks appears to err so widely from actual facts that I am moved to ask you to allow me space to point out what those facts are. First as to building fines which on July 11th your contemporary described as in active operation as a means for "pouncing down" and "throttling." In a Notification No. 5213 dated 28th June 1905 which was published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" there were laid down a set of Rules under the Land Revenue Code. In No. 72 of these rules, I find it directed that "no fine shall be imposed in any case where the land is appropriated for a building site" At the time therefore when your contemporary was penning his Philippic against the downright avarice of Government, the imposition of building fines which so aroused his ire was expressly forbidden by law. And to any one who has taken the trouble to become acquainted with the course of affairs in regard to "creating fresh residential areas", it is well known that for some considerable time past Government have refrained from imposing the building fines which under the old rules it was lawful for them to impose, in all those areas in which an effective demand for land for building purposes had made itself apparent. Thus the "preposterous preliminary claims for 'building fines'" have been partly abandoned in the past and are wholly impossible in the future, and for evidence of crushing demands and killing exactions it is necessary to look elsewhere. Turning to No. 56 of the rules published on the 28th June, I find that in a fifth class village, the agricultural assessment is to remain unaltered when the land is appropriated for building purposes. It has been seen already that no fine is to be paid, and so it appears that in all the less important villages a man can turn his agricultural land into building land without any additional demand whatever being made on him by Government. In villages a class higher than the lowest, the altered or building assessment will be Re. 1 per acre or double the agricultural assessment, whichever be the greater ; and so on, as the village increases in importance, up to Rs. 10 an acre or ten times the agricultural assessment. To a plain man considering what may be deemed a fair ground rent for a building site, and acquainted with the rents which are received by some private landlords, it appears that these rates, which are the maximum within which the Collector is to fix the actual rate charged, are such as it is only empty rhetoric to characterise as exaggerated, intolerable, avaricious, extortionate, crushing, killing. A further examination of Rule 56 shows that where there is a keen demand for building sites, the building assessment is to be calculated not according to a fixed figure or to so many multiples of the agricultural assessment, but in proportion to the value of the land as a building site ; and that where it is desirable to give special encouragement to building, this proportion is to be reduced, on the landholder entering into an agreement with Government, in consideration of this reduction. In the former case everyone knows that the proportion is four per cent, and the latter, two per cent. with further reduction on the area not actually built over. When we turn to No. 24 of the rules we find that if land not already occupied is given out for occupation for building purposes the assessment on it is to be fixed in a similar manner. To your perfervid contemporary it is possible that these rules appear all that he describes them to be. But one is tempted to hope that his judgment is really not so lacking in the sense of proportion, and that he has only sacrificed that sense to the delight of rolling out sonorous and rounded periods. The power of words has got hold upon him ; he appears to love it ; and he is without question a very fine phraser. But facts and figures are more forcible than phrases ; and if we are to carry on a campaign for obtaining at cheaper rates land that is wanted for building, I take it that calm demonstration of things, as they are, will be a more effective weapon than the sound of verbose vehemence and fury of inflated periods.

The example of the English private landlord is held up to us, and in a previous article (which I regret that I have not by me and must therefore refer to from memory) it was indicated that but for the Thuggish propensities of Government when dealing with the would be benefactors of the people who desired to build houses and so ease the congestion of overcrowded areas, we should see the enterprising speculator converting waste places into populous sanitaria and throwing acres of good garden and crop land into eligible building sites. It seems to me a little doubtful whether the English private landlord is always content to go without a considerable return from his land when he leases it to the builder. During the expansion of London that has taken place in the last century, the estates owned by the Dukes of Bedford and Westminster, the Camden, the Erie, the Portman estates have passed from the condition of undeveloped agricultural land to the state of fresh residential areas; but the change is not one in which the landlords have omitted to secure very considerable direct returns for their own private purses. If Government is to follow, as recommended by your contemporary, the example of the English private landlord, it would be interesting to learn in what way it can better do so than by maintaining the system laid down in the new rules. Government will let the land on a long lease and a reasonable rent, and will renew the lease on a revised rent. In what respect does the plan differ from the method in which some five square miles, now covered with houses in Western London, have been let by the nine great landlords who own the land? The only difference that leaps to the eyes is that, while in London the enormous unearned increment is pocketed by a few millionaires, in Bombay it is secured for the public purse, to the advantage of that very real and long suffering person whom a learned and eloquent member of the Legislative Council recently referred to as a Mr. Harris—the general tax-payer. The result is no doubt disappointing to the enterprising speculators who would very much like to be in the position of His Grace of Bedford or of Westminster, but it needs explaining why the public should grieve or why your contemporary should tear a passion to tatters over it. And if the enterprising house builder, the beneficent developer of unpeopled solitudes, is really baulked in his philanthropic projects by no other impediment than the avarice of Government, it has doubtless not escaped his notice that there are areas in which he may yet carry them out with no fear of the pouncing and the throttling and the strangling which crush and kill his schemes. The new rules under the Land Revenue Code, like the old ones, draw a very clear distinction between unalienated land and alienated land. In the former, the abolition of building fines is decreed, and the building assessments will be as laid down in Rule 56. But in the latter, Government has no part or lot in regard to building arrangements, its rules have no currency there; and it can make no demands and impose no exactions. Here, then, in alienated land, we may hope to see that free expansion, that development of residential areas, which the people are pining for, and the speculator is ready to provide. It is true that no marked rush for such land has yet attracted public notice. Possibly the holder of such land, like the English private landlord and the much-abused and grasping Government, is not perfectly read to give everything for nothing, and to allow his land to be developed and residents tempted on to it for the benefit of some one not himself, while he himself ceases to obtain even the agricultural value which he now gets from the land. If that is not the cause, what is it ? Why should Yerrowda, an alienated village on the outskirts of Poona, lying apart from the plague-ridden city, high above the polluted river—remain undeveloped as a residential area and be left to the enjoyment of Deccan College boys, reformatories, convicts, golfers

and lunatics? Yet it is so, and a thriving firm, owning many acres in the village, prefers to build residences in the low black soil near the river.

Surely it is mere bombast to talk of Government blocking the development of Salsette, and to imagine that any one possessing rights in land is going to divest himself of them in order that another may enjoy them. We are asked to believe that if an endeavour were made to open up a residential area somewhere above the Ghats, Government would at once kill the scheme by intolerable exactions. I met some men once who were much interested in opening up a residential area at Sakhar Pathar near Lonawla. It would be interesting to hear from them what has impeded the realization of the scheme; whether it was excessive demands on the part of Government, or natural difficulties in the matter of water-supply. If they could say what the demands of Government were, we should be able to judge whether they were exaggerated and intolerable. The real facts of the matter seems to be that if you are going to develop a new suburb or a new town, you have got to put money into it; and that so far no one has appeared with the desire to put money into laying out, along the line of the Ghats, a series of cool resorts for the heated inhabitants of Bombay which your contemporary seems to think the avarice of Government alone prevents from springing into speedy existence. If such a person can be found, or if by a European combine a body of persons can be found, ready to put money into making roads to the place, into providing it with a water supply, into securing the advent and orderly management of a bazar for supplies, into arranging the hundred and one details that are necessary for life in a new station, then this place of Sakhar Pathar offers itself as beautifully situated, easily accessible, and awaiting development at the hands of those with the enterprise to undertake it. Your contemporary says that Government would at once kill the scheme with intolerable exactions. From our examination of the rules and the facts and the figures, this prophecy cannot but appear ill-founded. Anyhow, it shows little enterprise or real desire for an object to begin crying out before the facts are ascertained. And there are other places besides Sakhar Pathar, known to those who have gone up and down and in and out along the Ghats from Kalsubai to Partapgadh. The Tapti Valley Railway too opens up new possibilities. Not far from the line, between the Tapti and the Nerbudda, is a lovely place called Toren-Mal, where as yet the Forest Officer's little bungalow alone enjoys the beauties of the plateau and the lake (for it has a lake), the coolness of the mountain air and the glories of the forest scenery. It wants only a road to it from the nearest T. V. R. station, and it is ready to relieve the congestion of Matheran. By the way, has the enterprise of the maker of the Hill railway to Matheran been blocked by intolerable exactions or assisted by liberal concessions?—Yours &c.,

C. R. SAIL.

MOROCCO AND THE MOORS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

We know that the French are different from the English. Have they done with Algeria as the English with India? I tell you, between these walls, that if England sought what France seeks in Al Moghreb there are many among those of us who have learning that would have no thought in their hearts against it, whatever the words on their lips. But France, the Fransawis—My friend we have Algeria before us. Also we know something of Turkey, we who read. We know my friend that the infidel and his works are not for us. Our Lord Mohhamad has given us his word for all time in the Perspicuous Book. Where the Nazarene rubs shoulders with those of the true Faith it is we of the Faith that suffer. Drink, disease, dishonour, unveiled shame, and befouling of the Faith is our portion and our lot where the Nazarene penetrates our strong holds. People after people, land after land, at first a part of Islam, have with the march of the years been overrun and corrupted by the Nazarenes. Moghreb-al-Acksa alone has held its own and, past the fringe of our coast ports, as thou knowest, the Nazarene has pushed his influence not at all. Can you wonder that we in untouched Sunset Land who faithfully await the Mahdi's coming, which shall mark the beginning of the universal establishment of Islam, cling with all our strength to the independence of our land? Can you expect us to welcome the incoming of the Nazarene—of Nazarene who have made one great barracks of Algeria? If the Nazarenes would but leave us alone, we should ask no more. But for your pacific penetration, and by the Fransawis, Moors will never accept it while life is in them, and that it was that made us welcome the Brusso Emperor, not love of him, since well we know his land hunger is as greedy as that of the others, but love of his opposition to the Fransawis."

As Moors see it, European counsels have robbed their Sultan of his prestige among the faithful, and thrown the country into a state of chaos and insurrection—all to serve European ends. France is more deeply mistrusted than any other Power, because French aggression has been for very long a dreaded danger. England is regarded as the greatest and best power, but as one that has finally thrown over Morocco, at a price, rather upon the lines of Moorish statesmanship. Germany is regarded as an admirably useful catspaw, and the one point upon which all Al Moghreb is united is the desire to shut out infidel intrusion. Europe may regret the fact, from its own somewhat hypocritical and mainly mercenary standpoint. It cannot, reasonably, be surpised by it.

A SLUMP IN THE COINAGE.

VALUE OF "OLD PENNIES."

ANYONE who has imagined that recently he has had less money than formerly to handle may find some sort of explanation in the annual report of the Depuy-Master of the Mint showing that in 1904 there was a falling off of about 14 1-2 millions in the total number of Imperial coins struck as compared with 1902. It is true that there was an increase in the number of gold pieces struck but in the handy silver and bronze there was a huge decrease. Altogether only 95,137,437 pieces were coined last year against 114 697,720 in 1903.

One explanation given is that 10 1-2 million pieces more would have been coined had not structural alterations in the operative department necessitated the execution of two Colonial coinages at the Mint, Birmingham.

The report contains a mass of detail as to numbers of coins, weight, value etc.

The worn silver coin received from the Bank of England reached the high total of £330,387 13s. 3d, which amount was withdrawn. The total weight of this worn coin was 2 100.923 55 ozs., equivalent in value at 5s. 6d. per oz. to £577,753 19s. 8d., showing a loss of £31,083 11s. 11d., 9.55 per cent. If, however, the loss on £20,000 in shillings specially withdrawn for conversion into florins amounting to 4.15 per cent., we e excluded the percentage would be 9.74.

Incidentally, the opportunity is seized to correct an erroneous idea entertained by some of the public that pence of various years (those of 1864 are generally mentioned) possess a greatly enhanced value, and are received by the Mint and paid for at extraordinary rates, the amount last quoted by a correspondent being no less than £7 11s. 4d. each. As pence of 1864 are seldom found the explanation is that few were coined in that year but the Deputy-Master now clearly states for general information that no pence are purchased by the Mint at either their nominal or at any fictitious value.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BRUTAL MURDER BY A GIRL.

SENTENCE OF DEATH CONFIRMED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, have disposed of the appeal of Fakirawa Kom Bharmapa, aged 20, a girl of the "Sunagar" caste, who worked as a lime-burner, and who was sentenced to death by Mr. L. Crump, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, on charges of committing the murder of Gadigeva, a girl, aged eight by drowning her in a well; and of attempting to cause the death of Malapa, a boy, aged 6, in a similar way on 8th June last. Rao Bahadur Vasudev J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. Mr. D. W. Pilgaonkar, pleader, appeared for the accused.

The two children Gadigeva and Malapa, while playing near the house of Gulapa, Malapa's father in Hubli, strayed away to the bazar. They were met by the accused, who induced them to follow her to the well, which was at a distance of about seven furlongs outside the town. She took off Gadigeva her gold necklace, worth about twenty rupees, and when she began to cry at this deprivation, she picked her up, and threw her into the well. On seeing this, the boy Malapa became extremely enraged and abused her roundly. She lifted him up and threw him also into the well. Hanma Basapa, a man who had been thrice convicted and who figured in the police rolls as a "suspect" being on his way to Hubli, was approaching the well to slake his thirst at this stage; he saw the incident. Accused came down the steps of the plinth with the necklace in her hand; Hanma seized her and asked her why she had thrown the children into the well. She replied that they had come to drink water and had fallen in accidentally. Hanma, having seen her making the two distinct throws into the well refused to believe her, and he caught her. She ran away from his custody; but he gave chase, and managed to secure her ultimately and tie her with her own "saree." He also called for immediate assistance from the cultivators working in the adjoining fields, and with the help of Raga Tuljapa succeeded in bringing out the boy alive from the well. The Chief Constable was informed; the girl's dead body was fished out; the accused was arrested and charged. Her defence was that a Mahomedan fellow, in whose keeping she was for sometime, having become inimical to her, had vowed her destruction, and concocted this charge. The Sessions Judge adjudged her guilty of the crime, and passed on her the capital sentence.

In pronouncing the Appeal Court's judgment, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell said that, though reluctantly, the Court must confirm the conviction and the sentence. After removing the ornament from the girl the accused had hustled both the children into the well. The girl was drowned; and had it not been for the conduct of Hanma, who had been convicted on several occasions, but who behaved on this occasion with extraordinary presence of mind, the boy Malapa would have shared the same fate. Hanma's evidence was corroborated by the witness Raga, and the boy Malapa. The sentence of death passed on the accused was consequently confirmed.

MURDER OF A BRAHMIN WOMAN.

ACCUSED SENTENCED OF DEATH.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court, have disposed of the appeal of Shridhar Nana Lale, a Brahmin, aged 43, who was convicted by Mr. A. Lucas, Sessions Judge of Satara of causing the death of Laxmi, wife of Narhar Lale, a Brahmin, by administering to her a poisonous dose of arsenic, in some sweetmeat on 23th April last. Laxmi lived in the village of Ving, taluka Wai, with her father-in-law Chinto Ramchandra, an infirm old man. She had a daughter named Jannavi, who was married to a Brahmin lad named Vishvanath. Accused had an employment at Baroda, and he possessed land like his uncle Chinto, in Ving. For some time past, Chinto had made a will in favour of Vishvanath, who was his daughter-in-law's son-in-law, which was not acceptable to the accused. On the evening of the 28th, the accused brought to Chinto's house some "halva" "khirapai" sweetmeats, owing to the auspicious event of "halad kanku," and pressed Laxmi to partake of some out of it. Laxmi ate a large slice, but the old man Chinto and his wife Anandi excused themselves from eating of it on the ground of a bad cough and so forth. Laxmi, after some time, complained of burning sensations in the stomach, and otherwise exhibited symptoms of arsenical poisoning. She said she had been poisoned by the accused and when later, her daughter Jannavi was brought to her, warned the girl against eating anything given to her by the accused as he had been giving poisoned things. She died on the evening of the 29th. Convicting the accused on the evidence, the Sessions Judge sentenced him to death. This sentence came on for confirmation before the Appellate Judges. Rao Bahadur Vasudev J Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Mahadev V. Bhatt, appointed by the Registrar, and Mr. Anant G. Desai, appointed by the accused, appeared for the defence. The Judges rejected the appeal, and confirmed the sentence.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

AN annual general meeting of the members of this Library was held, on the afternoon of Saturday last, in the Hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, at Dhobi Talao, Mr. K. R. Cama presiding. The annual report of the Managing Committee of the Library for the year ending 31st December last was adopted, from which it appeared that:—

The Managing Committee as its meeting of 2nd May 1904 appointed Mr. K R. Cama as President; The Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir) P. M. Mehta as Vice-President; Mr. D. P. Karanjia as Honorary Treasurer; and Mr. B. R. Kotewal as Honorary Secretary. On the 31st December 1904 there were on the roll 48 life members; 41 first class members; 119 second class members and 1435 subscribers, making in all 1643, which contrasted with the figures of the previous year showed an increase in all of 46 viz, an increase of 10 second class members and 45 subscribers minus a decrease of 3 Life Members and 6 first class members. Of these 1643 members and subscribers 750 were Parsis, 751 Hindus, 89 Christians, 44 Mahomedans and 9 Jews. The daily attendance of readers was on an average 245. 10,321 works on different subjects, were issued to members and subscribers during the year under report. 4 800 newspapers were issued during the year, and 10 920 periodicals were circulated amongst the life and first class members. The total receipts from all sources during the year under report were Rs. 9,498; and the total disbursements amounted to Rs. 9 106 leaving a balance of Rs. 391 in the income. The following new Managing Committee were appointed. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Mr. K. R. Cama, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kasinath, Messrs. N. A. Moos, N.P. Pavri, and J. B. Petit, Messrs. K. Subramania Aiyar and Pestonji D. Master were appointed Honorary Auditors for the current year.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman, and to the retiring members of the Managing Committee terminated the proceedings before the meeting.

AN INHARMONIC CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me, to draw the attention of the authorities to a most vexatious nuisance in Girgaon.

During the last three months certain Hindoos at Girgaon (Khotachi Wady) have been breaking the stillness of the night, thrice a week regularly, by a noisy singing which rarely stops—till after a couple of hours past midnight. The particular house which is the source of this nuisance is occupied by a couple of Hindoo families, but the way in which the rooms are filled by men on singing nights leaves no doubt but that a club exists.

Were the class of singing anything approaching to harmony and restricted to a reasonable limit of time, the residents of the locality could perhaps reconcile themselves to it. It may be remarked, however, that it is a poor apology at best for singing; in fact it is nothing short of a deafening noise springing from the throats of four dozen men accompanied by noisier drums and cymbals. Sleep under such conditions, as any one will agree, is utterly impossible.

It is a matter of surprise to me, that these men should so long have been allowed to disturb the nightly rest of the other residents of the place. Presuming that there is no Police prohibition to their playing or singing till 12 p. m. or 2 a. m., it would mean that they are virtually authorized to inflict sleepless nights on other people whenever they desire to do so!

I am inclined to believe that this could not be the view taken by the Commissioner of Police, who, I am sure, has only to hear of the sufferings of the people to take prompt action to relieve them of this most annoying evil.—Yours, etc.

A SUFFERER.

THE BOMBAY PRISON DEPARTMENT.

AN official letter from the Inspector-General of Prisons dated in April reports on the Bombay Prison Department during 1904. The most important point on which the report touches is the practice of the new Courts of Honorary Magistrate to send petty offenders to prison while they might be more easily dealt with by detaining them in court. Equally interesting is the note on juvenile offenders, while it is pleasing to note improvement in the health record. The Government order reviewing the reports says:—

"The total prison population fell slightly from 94,268 to 93,015, but, owing to accidental causes, it was not possible to send to the Andamans the convicts who should have gone to that Settlement during the year under report.

The character of the season affected admission at Ahmedabad adversely and at Dharwar favourably, while the new Courts of Honorary Magistrates in Bombay sent for brief periods to the Common Prison a number of petty offenders who might perhaps have more appropriately been detained till the rising of the Court. As a rule it does not seem desirable to send persons to jail for very brief period such as a day or a few hours.

His Excellency the Governor in Council observes with regret the increase in the number of admissions of juvenile offenders. He agrees with the Inspector-General of Prisons that children should only be sent to prison when it is impossible to deal otherwise with them, and the attention of the Magistracy has been drawn by Government Resolution No. 1307, dated the 13th March 1905, to the matter. It appears also that there is room for much improvement in the classification of prisoners. This is a matter of great importance as affecting the treatment of the habitual offender and his consequent influence for evil on those around him.

The number of escapes has decreased and the cases require no comment.

Departmental punishments of prisoners have largely increased, but His Excellency the Governor in Council sees no reason to doubt the necessity for those inflicted or the discretion of the Inspector-General of Prisons and his Superintendents in the matter.

As regards the health of the prisoners, the decrease of the death-rate from 25'8 to 20'2 per mille, the lowest figure recorded since 1887, is gratifying. The prisons of Bombay City were reponsible for the highest rate of mortality. The condition of Bombay Prisons has long been before Government, and during the year a strong Committee, with the Municipal Commissioner as President, was appointed to consider the best scheme for provision of new prisons. This committee has concluded its sittings, and the report is shortly expected. The cost of any Improvement must be very heavy. In the mofussil the most notable expenditure on accommodation has been:—at Karachi and Sukkur, where new prisons are ready for occupation; at Dhulia where the accommodation available has been increased to provide for 450 prisoners; while at Yeravda a scheme was initiated to suitably house the printing industry and so relieve the pressure on the ordinary barracks of the Prison. The healthy temporary prison of the Deccan Gang at Visapur has also been of service in relieving other prision.

A very noticeable feature of the year has been the considerable increase in the earnings of the prisoners, which, coupled with a decrease in the gross expenditure, has resulted in a great decrease of the net cost of the maintenance of the prisoners. The subject is still engaging the attention of the Inspector-General of Prisons and it is hoped that further progress may year by year be recorded."

THE BABOO ON ARMY ADMINISTRATION.

THE following is from a clever skit which has found publication at Simla:—

As before mentioned, there has been official earthquakes here, but the greatest is the one what occurred through Gazette Extraordinary otherwise known as Extraordinary Gazette. I have only made cursory glanceation of it, but the meaning of all is that Lord Kitchener, though inspiration, has discovered the dam foolness of Military Department which for the future will be called Government of India Army and Navy Stores. He also proved to the complete satisfaction of Mr. Brodrick in England, that he alone in knowledge and wisdom is the one man what God has made, and that Lord Curzon, Sir Edmond Elles and others is the nothing. He did not say too, anything regarding the battle of Omdurman and Paardeberg. Therefore why should I?

Lord Kitchener is no doubt a too great man and wonderful General, and his soul and mind is consumed by most laudable desire to blow the nose of the Russian Bear on his depredatory advancement on Indian Frontier, but the Japanese has already too effectually blowed the nose of the great liar nation and at least two hundred years must cease before Russia can make speedy recovery from his galvanic shock. Therefore why is there so much desperation of hurryness to spend such voluminous amount of £20,00,000?

Recently Lord Curzon made statement in words equivalent to the fact, that Bengalees is all very liar men. But what about Mr. Brodrick and his answers to the questions what he has been asked in the House of Commons regarding resignations of Lord Curzon and Sir Edmond Elles? When poor man make smis-statements he is called liar, but when Cabinet Minister does likewise he is only diplomatic and ambiguous. Lord Curzon is the soul of honour and truth, and Sir Edmond Elles a brave and religious General. Only sometimes he is too boisterous in his language to his dogs who chase the cat.

When the Finance Department will in the late days control the expenditure, then you will see the fun. Indent will go to Government of India Army and Navy Stores for 20,000 blankets, but till Finance Department sanctions, it cannot be bought. One of my countrymen must note on the case no doubt. He will say, there is no knowledge accorded of the number of persons what will cover under the blanket. Then papers will go back. Then information will be supplied and another question will be asked and Cawnpore Woollen Mills will receive letter saying, what reduction in price you can do if one rediship-ripe less is put in the blanket. Thus much time is going, and in the end the poor soldiers what is fighting on the frontier in the snowy parts will shake off their mortal coils from clodness and purchase of blankets will be finally sanctioned in hot weather. Such will be the case. No doubt—but certainly, of course.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 24th June, 1905, on 501'35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,37,000	2,50,000	4,000	3,91,000
Or per mile of Railway	271	496	8	775
For previous 22 weeks of half-year.	32,54,673	60,65,608	1,38,109	94,61,390
Total for 23 weeks.	32,93,673	63,16,608	1,42,109	98,52,390
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,15,479	1,84,254	2,617	3,02,453
Per mile of Ry. do.	229	436	5	600
Total to corresponding date do.	31,37,793	60,85,482	1,81,852	94,75,127

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 24th June 1905, on 141'14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	4,000	29,000	.....	33,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	206	.....	234
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	1,24,021	7,03,419	3,921	8,31,314
Total for 23 weeks	1,28,051	7,32,419	3,921	8,64,394
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,184	19,330	32	23,546
Per mile of Ry. do.	30	137	.....	167
Total to corresponding date do.	93,290	5,56,778	2,493	6,51,561

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 9,454
Do. to date ..... „ 2,12,833

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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Much that is called Prickly-Heat is not Prickly-Heat at all, but the eruption is due to a parasite of the "itch" species, in which case

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

will be found a Certain Cure.

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RAPIDLY KNITS SOCKS, STOCKINGS, UNDERCLOTHING, AND FANCY GOODS. The most complete Knitter on the Market.

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Dr. A. T. SANDEN,

MOHAMED BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

THE VICTORIA LEAGUE.

THE Countess of Jersey (President) took the Chair on Thursday, 29th June, 1905, at the Annual Meeting of the Victoria League, which was held in the Jehanghier Hall of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington. There was a large attendance among whom were the Duchess of Marlborough, the Marchioness of Donegal, Earl and Countess Cairnton, Earl of Jersey G. C. B., Earl and Countess of Minto, Countess Wemyss, Viscountess Hampton Sir Eldon and Lady Gorst, Lady Betty Balfour, Lady Blake, the Lady Brassey Lady Carrington Lady Hamilton, Lady Hayter The Lady Knightley of Fawsley, Lady Goodenough, Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangir, The Lady Llangattock Hon. Lady Lyttelton the Lady Macdonald of Earnscliffe Lady Lugard Lady Ommany, the Lady Penrhyn Lady Roger, Lady Wm. Seymour, Lady Stewart of Grantully, Lady Trelawny the Lady Wantage, Lady Younghusband Hon. Mrs Evelyn Cecil Hon. Mrs. Goldmann, Hon. Mrs. Dudley Leigh, Hons. Mrs. Alfred and Mrs Arthur Lyttelton, Mrs. H. O. Arnold-Forster, Mrs. Herbert Chamberlain Mrs. Codrington, Mrs Colefax Mrs. T. Eckstalo, Mrs. Alfred Emmott, Mrs. Herbert Gladstone, Mrs. HartBennett Miss Mary Hervey, Mrs. Krohn, Miss Lloyd-Baker, Mrs. Maurice MacMillan Miss Violet Markham, Mrs. Pember Reeves Mrs. H. T. Tennant, Mrs. Wernher Miss Antonia Williams, Miss K Windle, Mr. T. A. Coglan I. S. O. (Agent General for N. S. Wales), Prof. Wyndham R. Dunstan F. R. S. (Director of the Imperial Institute) Prof. Edgar (Canada), Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane K. C., M. P. Mr. Hancock, Mr. Leo. Maxse (National Review) Hon. J. Thomas, Miss Talbot (Secretary) and Miss Barrow (Asst., Sec. and Librarian) The 3rd Annual Report stated that during the past year, 5 new branches had been formed and before another Report was issued they expected a largely increased list, The League continued to co operate with the Guild of Loyal Women (S. Africa) the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire (Canada) Victoria League of U. S. A. and the Women's Branch of the British Empire League (N. S. Wales). Members of any of these Associations would always receive a cordial welcome from the Victor a League—which was so named in memory of H. M. the late Queen Victoria, and whose aims and objects are, as far as possible to support and assist any scheme leading to more intimate understanding between ourselves and our fellow subjects in the Colonies and tending to the good of the Empire as a whole. It endeavours to become a centre for receiving and distributing information regarding the British Dominions, and invites the alliance of and offers help and co-operation to, such bodies of a similar nature as already exist, or as shall hereafter be formed throughout the Empire. Fullest details can be obtained from Miss Talbot Victoria League Dacre House, Victoria Street, London, S. W. The Countess of Jersey in calling on Lord Minto to move the first resolution expressed the deep regret felt by all at the death of Lady Tweedmouth their first Vice-President, whose support to the patriotic work of the League was of special value as was also the courageous and honest personality, she always made those working with her feel cheered and stimulated to increase work. The Countess of Cartwright had been elected as Vice-President. The Earl of Minto G. C. M. G., in moving "That the Victoria League deserves continued and widespread support" said that few people knew how great was the need that the League attempted to meet, nor of the value of its work in bringing about a more intimate understanding between ourselves in the Mother Country and our fellow subjects in the distant Colonies and Dependencies of the Empire. In pressing home the lesson of common interest for mutual and Imperial Defence, and by daily impressing upon all the value and power of a united Empire, English people had not thoroughly realized the possibilities, as well as the responsibilities of their great Colonial inheritance, but a new light was dawning. Blood relationship was beginning to tell as never before. They might differ as to the best means of achieving the objects in view, but none of them could afford to be callous to the demands of that Empire that is rapidly increasing growth. What was now most needed was Imperial education (applause) and he heartily commended the League for its efforts in that direction. Right Hon., R B Haldane, K.C.M. P. in seconding the Resolution said that as a prudent Scotchman he was not going to explain the nature of the work of the League as most of his hearers knew it better than he did himself, People said Oh the spirit the sentiment of a nation is a very vague thing!" Yes, but sentiment sometimes was a very powerful thing. There was yet another sentiment besides religious sentiment and moral sentiment and that was the kind of feeling that holds a nation—an Empire together—the best kind of feeling which embodies itself in the corporate spirit of a nation, which makes it a real thing. The work of the League had nothing of jingoism in it; at the bottom was that sentiment which made them proud to be Englishmen. (Applause). The work of the League was largely educational and he suggested that London should be established as the great centre from which expert teachers in such matters as mining engineering e.c., should be sent forth to the Colonies (applause). There was no swagger in the effort to stimulate a closer union founded on the common interests of all of our Colonies and ourselves in justice progress and mutual benefit. He cordially ended the motion which was carried by acclamation. Mr. T A Coglan Agent Generalfor New South Wales in moving a Resolution inviting friends in every part of the Empire to aid the work of the League as the promotion of a more intimate understanding between the Mother Country and the Colonies was an object well worth striving for. The Victoria League relied, not on an appeal to selfish instincts but on the fact that though the Colonists had sought fortune elsewhere, their hearts remained at home sharing in the glorious and noble traditions of Great. Britain. Nowhere out of England would any responsible person suggest that the Colonies would break away if they were not granted concessions, commercial and otherwise, Chaffering for reciprocal concessions is not likely to be so successful as a candid appeal to kindness andgoodwill. P. of Edger in seconding the Resolution. said there was a distressing amount of ignorance in England as to the subjects of the King beyond the seas, and vice versa. It was not true that Canada was becoming Americanised, on the contrary the Americans in the North-West were rapidly becoming imbued with Canadian and British sentiment, finding that Canadian laws were absolutely more republican than their own. In ten years they would be thoroughly British, and their children and grandchildren would be among the most loyal members of the Empire. In conclusion, he emphasised how much it meant to Canada that England should send out such splendid and loyal servants as Governors, as those who had acted in that capacity during the last 20 years. The Hon. Mrs Alfred Lyttelton moved, and The Earl of Jersey G. C. B., seconded, a cordial Vote of thanks to the Speakers, and the Meeting terminated. After which members of the League inspected the very interesting Exhibition illustrating cotton cultivation in the British Colonies and Dependencies, which is now open at the Imperial Institute.

EXEMPT FROM LAW.

"FREE VINTNER" WHO SELLS WINE WITHOUT LICENCE.

MR. Cathies of the White Hart Hotel, Euston-road London, is one of the few people who are, to some extent, able to successfully defy the licensing laws.

The secret of Mr Cathies' power is that he is a Free Vintner of the City of London, and although his licence to sell beer and spirits was recently taken away he has now reopened his premises for the sale of wine and eatables, and nobody but the Court of Assistants of the Vintners' Company can interfere.

The Vintners' guide is probably the oldest in the City. The first documentary evidence of its existence is a patent dated 1363, but there is reason to believe that it was established many years previously. It claims to exercise through its members the privilege of selling foreign wines without licence throughout England.

Since the original charter, granted in 1363 by Edward III. this privilege has been supported by fourteen patents and charters granted by Henry VI., Henry VII., Mary Elizabeth James I. and James II.

Only once was an attempt made through the ordinary law channels to invalidate the royal charters and to compel a Free Vinter to take a licence. This was in a case heard in the King's Bench against Thomas Sorrell, a freeman of the company, and after long and elaborate arguments the chartered privileges were fully confirmed.

The Vintners' Company has a hall in Upper Thames-street, where their affairs are conducted with a secrecy almost mediæval.

In 1880, they received a bombshell in the form of a summons from the City of London Livery Companies Commission, to render an account of themselves.

In complying with the request of the Royal Commissioners, replied the company, the court beg to place on record that they do so only from a feeling of loyal respect for her Majesty's Commission, and feel in duty bound to strongly protest against an inquiry which they consider both inquisitorial and unconstitutional.

And so Mr. Cathis, secure in his ancient privileges is endeavouring to educate the public to appreciate the Continental fashion of combining wine bars with restaurants, and up to the present he has found the experiment very successful.

MR. HERBERT WM. Harding has been appointed assistant to the Auditor of the Accounts of the Secretary of State for India in Council, in succession to Mr. Alfred Benger, retired.

THE PRESS AND NAVAL SECRECY.

IN view of recent debates in the House of Commons, when reference was made to the publication in Engineering of the general particulars of design of our new ships, Engineering points out that they only published from time to time such general facts as to leading elements in naval construction as have appeared justifiable in the interests of the taxpayer, while at the same time carefully guarding the welfare of the Navy. They do not believe that they have published any statement which can have affected the Admiralty policy or been inimical to the interests of the country. They carefully refrained from publishing details which would have been helpful to possible competitor in the race for naval power. At the same time, when the financial demands of the Navy are increasing, the taxpayer should have such facts as will satisfy him that his money is being well spent. Uninformed confidence is never lasting. Mr. Pretyman who has at all times shown a thorough grasp of his intricate subject, and who has greatly assisted by his progressive attitude, the recent commendable advances in Admiralty policy, was compelled by the exigencies of the situation to fall back on the tactical defence "that it is against the interests of the nation to make the designs public." That would be an excellent reason if the designs could be really kept secret; but everyone who has had anything to do with these matters knows that this is impossible. Directly tenders for ships or their machinery are issued, the knowledge of designs must pass into the hands of a very large number of persons, both in the Admiralty and dockyards and in private works; and interests in the Navy is so intense—and very properly and fortunately so—that every possible source of leakage is sought for by inquirers. Moreover, foreign governments have agents whose especial duty is to find out what is going on. Some of these gentlemen are official and some unofficial; but all are remarkably astute, and the organisation for getting facts is very perfect and very effectual. Is it necessary, under these circumstances, to deny to Parliament and the country such information respecting the Navy, which is well-known to be at the command of foreign governments? Mr. Robertson appears to have been under the impression that the particulars given were obtained officially. Mr. Pretyman replied that the details were "unauthorised" but had, of course to admit their general accuracy. "Engineering" says, we claim no credit for following carefully every question associated with warship design, and it should not be altogether surprising that we are able, at times, to have an intelligent anticipation of events. The trend of naval opinion is well-known to those who take the trouble to follow it; and when a naval officer belongs to a certain set, his views on the form a warship should take need not be much in doubt. We may add that the bulk of naval opinion has been, for some time past, strongly in favour of more gun-power than has lately characterised designs. Admiral Fisher and the Director of Naval Construction Sir Philip Watts—whose elevation to the rank of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath will give general satisfaction—have shown at all times a strong inclination in favour of increased offensive power; and we cannot be alone in that knowledge of which Mr. Robertson seems to complain when he credits us with "an acquaintance with the views of Admiral Fisher and Mr. Watts." Such acquaintance we have has been obtained from these public pronouncements; and we may state clearly—although we should have thought it unnecessary to do so had it not been for Mr. Robertson's question—that our information, or inspiration, has been in no sense official. In speaking of the accuracy of our statements, Mr. Pretyman said that they "were correct in some particulars, and were incorrect in others." That is the usual Parliamentary formula. He continued that "a statement appearing in a newspaper, however important, is totally different from a statement made across the floor of the House." This is, of course, true; there is generally a very wide difference. Statements in newspapers—at any rate, technical newspaper—are made with the simple purpose of informing. Of course, no design of any warship can be said to be set led until the contract is signed and often not even then, as contractors know to their cost; but this will show how far our anticipation has been intelligent, and how far the reverse; and the latter might be justified, as regards negative in accuracy, by the information we withheld.

BRIDGE OVER THE ZAMBESI.

THE bridge over the River Zambesi at Victoria Falls in Rhodesia, to be opened for traffic in a few days may be regarded as the most difficult link to weld in the great chain projected by the late Cecil Rhodes to connect Cape Town with Cairo. The Falls are situated 1631 miles by rail from Cape Town on the south, and 950 miles by the railway from Beira on the east coast. Before Cecil Rhodes died, the railway had been constructed from Cape Town to Bulawayo—1356 miles—and work was in progress for the extension of the line throughout the Wankie coalfields to the Falls, a distance of 275 miles. The work of designing and constructing the steel-work of the bridge was timed so that it might be despatched from this country by the time the railway reached the Falls in April, 1904. The distance by the alternative route from Beira is made up of 205 miles to Umtali on the border of Mashonaland, Southern Rhodesia 170 miles, from thence to Salisbury and 300 miles from Salisbury to Bulawayo. These lines are operated by the Beira and Mashonaland Railway Company which is also associated with the Rhodesia Railway Company. The bridge is situated in the gorge issuing from the chasm into which the water falls and about 700 yards below the cataract; the gorge here being approximately 650ft. wide at the top, with a height above the rapids of about 400ft. The design for the bridge was prepared by Mr. G. A. Hobson, M. Inst. C.E., a member of the firm of Sir Douglas Fox and Partners. The principal feature in the total length of 650 ft. is, continues "Engineering," a main span of 500 ft. from centre to centre of the bearing pins in the form of an arch with a true parabolic curve, and built as a cantilever from each bank. At the southern end there is an ordinary lattice-girder span from the bank to the end posts of the arch, of 87 ft. 6 in. in length; while on the northern side there is a corresponding girder span of 62 ft. 6 in. The rise of the main arch is 90 ft., and the height above ordinary water-level 382 ft. The width at the springing of the arch is 53 ft., 9 in. between the centres of booms at the top 27 ft. 0 in. and between parapets 30 ft. There are two lines of rails, although the existing railway track from Cape Town to the bridge is only a single line of 3-ft 6-in. gauge. But a width sufficient for a double line across the bridge was necessary in order to provide sufficient lateral stability. The total weight of steel in the bridge is 1050 tons. The approximate cost, including erection, was £70,000.

MOVING PLATFORM SUBWAY FOR NEW YORK.

NEW YORK has once again become the pioneer in rapid transit by undertaking a new electrical enterprise of considerable interest, and on the usual large scale. In spite of the many lines of electric tramways, of its elevated railway and rapid transit subway, the traffic of New York remains congested in certain thoroughfares during the busy time of the day. In order to remedy this inconvenience, a new subway is about to be constructed for the reception of a moving platform, on much the same principle as the well-known rolling platform of the Paris Exhibition of 1900. The subway will be of reinforced concrete divided between the stations into two vertical halves by a partition provided with manholes. The moving platform will consist of four continuous platforms of steel plate, rubber covered to ensure a safe footing; the first two of these current the station platform will move at a speed of three miles an hour the third at six miles, and the fourth at nine miles. Platform 1. 2, and 3 are merely stopping platforms, and are provided with posts to support passengers moving from one to the other. No. 4 is provided with transverse seats to seat three abreast, giving the platform a seating capacity of 48,000 an hour. The ten stations will be provided with two entrances and two exists, equipped with escalator platforms instead of staircases. The first platform is an auxiliary which runs at three miles an hour for a few hours after midnight, when the larger platform is at rest. This moving platform has a capacity exceeding that of a four-line railway, with a service of one minute headway. If subways were built under the main London thoroughfares, running east to west and north to south and provided with moving platforms they would prove of inestimable benefit by alleviating the insufferable congestion which clogs the large arteries, during certain hours of the day more especially.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding Piles, no matter how long standing or money refunded. Cures ordinary cases in six days. This is a new discovery, and it is the only Pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee. 2s. 3d. Of Chemists, PARIS MEDICINE CO., Temple Chambers, London, KEMP & CO., Bombay.

THE AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

AN UNPRECEDENTED SURPLUS.

A COTTON circular just issued by Messrs. Neill Brothers contains more than usual of interesting and suggestive matter, and comes as a timely medicine for the bull fever occasioned by the Bureau report. An analysis of statistics for the present season is made to show that the growth will amount to about 14 000,000 bales, the commercial crop to 13,250,000, the actual consumption possibly to 11 750 000, and spinners' takings to more than 12,0 0,000 bales. The prosperity and constant expansion indicated by these enormous figures are no doubt the chief foundation for the bull speculation, which within the past few days has been carried to an extreme. But Messrs. Neill Brothers suggest that when the "the huge demand occasioned by the lamentable war in the Far East" (or, we might suggest, anticipation of peace) has subsided we may have a period of stagnation such as followed the war in South Africa. In the meantime they point out, it is well to remember that whatever the next crop may be we shall start the season with an unprecedented surplus of cotton. We have now, they calculate, a supply for about twenty-six weeks this year, against sixteen weeks last year and as only some thirteen weeks separate Europe from the beginning of the arrivals of new cotton there is no possibility of scarcity this summer, nor much chance of it next season, even if the present rate of consumption should continue.

With regard to the condition of the new crop, Messrs. Neill publish a table showing the acreage, the estimated condition in May, June, and September, and the yield (gross and per acre) for the past eight seasons. The fact is brought out that in years of a low June condition the subsequent loss is generally less that in those of high June condition," which is natural enough. It is more remarkable that the lowest September condition (58·3 in 1903, 61·4 in 1902, and 62·4 in 1900 has followed decidedly high June condition (84·7,81·1 87·8 respectively). It is noted also that "although at the end of June 1903, the Bureau only called the condition 75·8—against 77 this year,—yet the yield came out no less than 0·41 bale per acre and this upon 30,000 000 acres would give 12,300 000 bales while should the crop give so small a yield as only 0·37 of a bale per acre, against an average of 0·40 of a bale for the past ten years (which included several very small yields), the total would be 11,100,000. Thus even granting that the present condition of the crop is disappointingly low, if we remember that we shall start the new season with an excess of over two millions of bales on hand, as shown above, we need not despair of having a sufficient supply for the coming season.

BUSINESS SYSTEM AND ORGANISATION.

How radical has been the revolution in business methods within recent years is perhaps best realised by bringing to mind a picture of a representative office of the old "school, in order to contrast it with one of the modern type. The office of the old school wears a look of well worn respectability or deliberate laboriousness. Rows and stacks of massive books, in bindings of leather, buckram, or canvas, are the most conspicuous and impressive features in these gloomy and mentally grass-grown precincts of business. Bending laboriously over these impressive folios are men of mature years—serious, thoughtful men, whose bearing betrays the conviction that the book-keeper's craft is invested with the full dignity of a profession. The young acolytes, who serve their apprenticeship under the old-school accountants, absorb the local colour of their surroundings, and preserve an attitude of grave respect to their superiors. A heavy copy-press is manipulated by the beginner, who spends hours of never returning time in indexing laboriously in the front of the book the letters he has copied into the body of the volume to the accompaniment of muchflapping and rustling of leaves. Contrast this office with one which is ideal in all modern appointments—a model office of the latest kind in respect to both method and equipment. The observant eye at once misses from the configuration of the new office the great bulky ledgers journals and other volumes of record. The central feature here is the modern filing case. Instead of big books sprawling over the desks, are trim little oak trays with their sharply focussed complement of index cards. The long rows of unsightly paper board filing cases have vanished, supplanted by the trim and attractive vertical filing cases. Various small machines and devices wholly unknown to the old-world office stand by ready to offer their services unobtrusively at the right moment. But the change has penetrated deeper than this—the "personnel" and the atmosphere of the place are wholly different from that of the typical old-world office. An air of audacious youthfulness is instantly apparent. Venerable and dignified accountants no longer peer thoughtfully at you from their high stools. They could not adapt themselves to new conditions and methods to which their attitude, training, and traditions were wholly antagonistic. They are gone, leaving the field to girls and boys in their teens, and to young men who press buttons, give quick, sharp orders and move as if the work of a week had to be pressed into one day. The atmosphere of quiet deliberation is gone.

AUSTRALIA AND PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

ONE of the most interesting articles in the current number of the "Magazine of Commerce" is that on "A Protected Australia and Preferential Trade," written by Senator Matheson of the Australian Commonwealth. This gentleman has recently been on a visit to England, and found that he was being continually asked these four questions:—(1) What do Australians really think about preferential trade? (2) Have they really ever made England any offer of a preference on English manufactured goods in their markets? (3) Have they asked England to give a preference to their products in English markets in return? And (4) will there be any desire on their part to break away from the Empire if England refuses to put a tax on food for their benefit? The last question he dismisses very contemptuously as an extraordinary aspersion on Australian loyalty. In regard to the second and third questions, he states that it is easy to prove from the records of the Premiers Conference of 1902, that Australia has never either made of its own accord an offer of preferential treatment for British goods or demanded in return a preference in British markets either for its produce generally or for its food exports. The first question is more difficult to answer. Australian politicians who have touched on the subject have put it before the public supported in many instances by such erroneous statements as to the benefit Australia may expect from reciprocal preference, that preferential trade as it is understood in England is becoming a very different article from preferential trade as understood by an Australian audience. To sum the matter up writes Senator Matheson the question of whether or not Australia is in favour of preferential trade can only be answered by asking for a definition of preferential trade from the English point of view. Is it the class of preference indicated by Mr. Balfour—that the colonies should mitigate the severity of their hostile tariffs against England; and by Mr. Chamberlain—that the colonies should alter their tariffs so that particular articles of English manufacture could be more largely sold and enjoy a substantial advantage? Or is it the class of preference suggested by those who while continuing to wage fierce warfare against all imports, with a view to their ultimate extinction are prepared until that desirable result is achieved to allow England what preference she can get on a gradually diminishing market?

BRITISH INCOMES.

ONLY 20 PERSONS WHO RECEIVE MORE THAN £50,000.

One of the most interesting facts revealed in the parliamentary return on the assessment and payment of Income-tax, issued by the Treasury is that in 1903 there were only twenty persons in Great Britain who were in receipt of incomes exceeding £50,000 a year. The assessments in this class aggregated £2,024 502.

In all 433,017 people in Great Britain paid the tax upon a gross assessment of £120 831,876, while 28.050 public companies were called upon to pay upon £233 070,021.

Of the personal assessments no fewer than 138.402 people paid on incomes between £160 and £200 a year.

Only 428 people pay tax on incomes between £5000 and £10,000, and the assessment in this class is on a total of £3 051 322. Two hundred persons pay on incomes between £10,000 and £50,000, the total assessment being £3 910,094.

The emoluments of Government, corporate, and other public officials have risen, judging from the assessments, by £15 000,000 in ten years; the incomes derived from farming have fallen by nearly £2,000,000; the incomes of property owners have gone up by over thirty-one millions; and the incomes of the business, professional, and private employment classes have increased by about £30,000,000.

GROWING TASTE FOR FRUIT.

HUGE INDUSTRY FOR ENGLAND.

Years have passed since Mr. Gladstone advised farmers to devote more thought to fruit and jam production, advice which led the Duke of Rutland to write a famous couplet:

Grow no more, farmers, beef, mutton, or ham,
But turn all your thoughts to producing of Jam.

The advice has been taken. A Departmental Committee appointed by Lord Onslow to inquire into the condition of the fruit industry, has issued a Report that strikes a most encouraging note.

While wheat-growing, for instance, has been steadily declining, fruit-growing has gone forward with remarkable strides; "in fact," say the Committee, "it is the only form of agriculture which has exhibited any sign of progress in recent years." In orchards alone there has been an increase from 148,221 acres in 1873 to 243,008 acres in 1904, or 63.9 per cent in 31 years. In "small fruit" the increase in the last seven years has been 11.7 per cent.

Thus, it is inferred that the taste for fruit in various forms has grown rapidly, but the Committee think there is still room for farther extension.

Addressing themselves to the question of developing the cultivation of fruit, the Committee argue that such cultivation would be generally beneficial. To take one aspect of the matter they saw land in the Evesham district which was let a few years ago as agricultural land at £1 per acre, but which is now fetching £3 per acre as a fruit plantation. Of course, there are difficulties to be faced. Among them are:

(1) Insufficiency of knowledge of the best means of culture.
(2) Insecurity of tenure in respect of land greatly enhanced in value by the tenant.
(3) Anomalies of local rating.
(4) Railway rates—complaint being made of preferential rates given to foreign-grown fruits.
(5) Inadequacy of markets.

In conclusion, the Committee make a series of forty recommendations, covering these and other points.

A POINT AS TO BETTING.

An interesting case in regard to street betting came up at Birmingham recently.

One prisoner was charged with having offered a bet in the street and the other with having received it.

The magistrates' clerk said there appeared to be an impression that it was not possible for proceedings to be taken against persons who made bets with bookmakers, but that was an error. The by-law said distinctly that it was an offence if people assembled for the purpose of making a bet. The point might be thrashed out some time, but the local authorities had decided that the offering and accepting of a bet formed ground for prosecution.

In the present case there was not sufficient evidence to show that a bet had been made. A packet referring to betting had been handed by one man to another, but when the policeman was seen approaching the packet was returned. No papers relating to betting were found on the accused. The men were therefore only about to make a bet, but as they did not they were discharged.

ENGLAND'S FIRST TRANSPORTER BRIDGE.

WITH the opening of the transporter bridge over the Mersey, between Widnes and Runcorn, has been inaugurated a new era in bridge building in our island. The bridge has been constructed on the same principle as the transporter bridge over the Seine at Rouen, but is much larger. Hitherto communication by road between Widnes and Runcorn necessitated a detour of some fifteen miles to reach the old bridge built forty years ago and a toll of 2d. was demanded of foot-passengers. The new structure is said to have cost but £130 000; the fare of one passenger, a penny, covers the cost of the electric power required to propel the car for the journey. This car, which measures 55 ft. by 24 ft., can accommodate four two-horse wagons and 300 passengers; and as the car starts from the level of the banks of the river, the vehicles are driven from the approach straight onboard. The car, suspended by steel cables from an electrically driven trolley, running on rails along the girder construction, clears the wall of the Manchester Ship Canal by 4 1-2 ft., and hangs about 12 ft. above the high water level; a single journey occupies 2 1-4 minutes.

HIGH COURT.—July 24.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYEBJI.
Uncontested Chambers.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

771-01—K D Shroff—Mahomed Casum Dharamsey vs Joseph Ezekiel and others—Crawford Bell and Co Payne and Co and Balkrishna and M
Motions.
Contested Chambers.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

844-01—Ardeser H Baxi Co—Dalsobhoy Jetha and others vs Haji Goolam Hoosein Azam—Payne and Co—Part heard
857-01—F P Pavri—Cawasjee Cursetjee Bhandupwalla and others vs Dorabjee Hormusjee Ashburner and others Little and Co—Part heard.
54-05—Payne and Co—Ahmed Succoor Badsha vs Mahomed Hu sanbin Shaik Ahmed Makba—F P Pavri—Part heard
147 05—Madhavji and K—Chagan Narandji and others vs Hansraj Jadavji—Tyabji D and Co
135 05—Crawford Bell and Co—Goolam Ho sein Fazal Dada vs Esmail Dada Dewraj and others—Tyabji D and Co In person and Crawford Bell and Co
113 05—Vithal Chothia—Jeoolabai widow and another vs Bhimji Ravji and others—Matubhoy J and M
657-04—Muljt and D—Khairbai alias Khatoobai widow vs Osman Hoji Abdul and others—Dikshit D and G
56-04—Bhaishunker K and G—Hajidas Anandmal and others vs Mitharam Chandumulland others—Ardeser H D and Co
684 03—Mansukhlal J and H—Valivalu widow vs Purshotam Visram Mowjee and another—Dikshit D and S and Hiralal D
3—06—Tookurdas and Co—Haji Saboo Sidick and other vs Piroshaw Manekji—Smitham B and N
476 04—Mathuvji and K—Hardevsrimal Shivnandrai and others vs Shivbux Motiram and another—Raghavaya and B—In person
329-04—Matubhoy J and M—Jafferbhai Sonji Parpia and others vs Abdullahboy Kalicboy—Wadia G and Co

Before The Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.
For decree absolute.
653-04—Nanu H and Co—Muljt Hardas vs Goverdhandas Soonderdas and another
To speak to the Minute of the Order.
87-01—Kanga and P—Soondarjee Dorabjee vs Dhalbai—Little and Co
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
267-04—Payne and Co—Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan vs Nawab Muttawad Dowlab Bahadur and another—Bicknell M and R—Partly decreed
611 04—M B Chothia—Ramchandra Megha and Co vs Raghunath Makunt—Edgelow G and W
769-04—Dikshit D and S—Boomanji Nowroji Kabraji vs Cowasji Dinshaw Engineer and others—Hiralal D
830 04—Bhaishunker K and G—Fatmaboo vs Abdool Hoosein Kaliamdin and others—Payne and Co and Little and Co—For postponement.
812-04—Sorabji and J—Mahomedally Hassanally vs Fatmabai and others—Molla and M.
33-04—Edgelow G and W—Chagonlal Virchand vs Bapulal Talubhai and another—Bhaishunker K and G.
652-04—Wadia G and Co—Heerabai widow vs Framji Jamshedji Kabhod and others—Bicknell M and R Ardeser H D and Co.
326-02—Raghavaya and B—Lomiag Philip Patel vs Fakirji Panji—K B Mehta.
42 01—M B Chothia—Dhanji Hoy Manekji Kuppavalla vs The Hon the Advocate-General and others—Little and Co Shamaldas and M.
704-04—Little and Co—Boomanji Muncherji vs Mahomedally Haji Ismail Chotun and another—Payne and Co
857 01—K D Shroff—N C Macleod vs Sorabji Edulji Warden and others—Ardeser H D and Co Unvalla and P.

THE new cricket reporting:—"But look! Victor Trumper is batting. Ah! there is our hero. His romantic temper charms the magnanimous multitude. Young, lithe, clean-limbed, bright-eyed, sunny of soul, gallantly gay, daringly adventurous, exulting in his fresh manhood, a radiant image of the happy warrior—in a moment he sets our pulses galloping." Later on the reporter asks, "Am I hyperlyrical?" A shorter word strikes us as more appropriate, remarks the "Globe."

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, in a paper "On the Gentle Art of Blazon" in the July "Blackwood" says:—Even the serious science of botany has found it consistent with its dignity to borrow its nomenclature from heraldry. There is no more cosmopolitan plant than the common brake fern, which has made itself at home in almost every quarter of the globe. Take a bracken root, cut it across with a sharp penknife, and the brown veins in the white pith will present you with a very fair representation of a double-headed eagle. This, the emblem of the Holy Roman Empire, was claimed by its bearers as a token of its supremacy wherever the bracken might be found—practically the whole habitable northern hemisphere. Hence Linnæus named this plant "Pteris aquilina," the eagle fern, a title which has been confirmed to it in modern classification.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

The Bay depression advanced in a west-by-north direction and is likely to continue in the same direction. Moderate rain has fallen in Tenasserim, but the Bay current has given little rain elsewhere. General rain has fallen on the West Coast and in the Central Provinces. Light general rain has occurred in Chota Nagpur and local rain in the West Himalayas, Central India, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Deccan and the interior of South India. Khandwa reports 6 inches of rain, Tavoi 4 inches, Indore 3 1/2 inches Moulmein, Ratnagiri and Mercara 3 inches, Port Blair 2 1/2 inches, Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore 2 inches, Panchmari, Amraoti, Akola, and Mangalore 1 1/2 inches, Saugor, Nagpur and Surat 1 inch, and Ahmedabad 1/2 an inch. General rain is probable on the West Coast, in the West of the Central Provinces, West of Central India, Gujarat and South Burma and local rain in North Burma, Bengal, Rajputana, the Deccan interior of South India and the West Himalaya.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Belomond, Captain John Henderson, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant, from Yokohama, via intermediate ports, reports having experienced strong monsoon with heavy irregular sea. The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nairung, Captain W. C. Bird, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Calcutta via coast ports encountered dirty squally weather since leaving Cananore on the 18th July, thick wind and rain, squalls from W to W. N. W. and heavy W. N. W. swells almost continues. The B I S N Co's steamer Okara, Commander R. Henderson, which arrived here on Saturday, from Calcutta, reports having experienced from latitude 12° N. to Bombay strong monsoon with frequent rain squalls and heavy sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	21 71	22 25	21 62	17 23
Sunday 23rd July	0 09	0 21	0 66	0 31
Total	21 80	21 49	22 58	17 54
Total fall to 23rd July '04	21 34	21 56	21 32	21 11
Total fall to 23rd July '03	18. 11	43 54	43 49	46 36

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m. — 22nd July and 23rd July. Inch. 1 — Cents. 66

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 22ND OF JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation. Int. June to date.
Bushire	29·489	NNW	9	95·0	85·0	68	.....	0·00	0,00
Jask	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muscat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aden (29th)	29·581	ENE	12	91·8	83·3	71	.....	0·50	— 0·19
Lahore	29·541	S	4	99·0	83·0	66	.....	0·74	— 2·18
Simla	29·549	SE	4	80·0	58·0	85	.....	2·10	+ 1·91
Delhi	29·567	ESE	10	99·7	81·5	65	.....	0·30	— 3·76
Agra	29·512	S	7	99·5	82·9	71	.....	1·50	— 3·58
Cawnpore	29·539	E	7	98·0	79·8	72	0·9	6·08	— 4·96
Allahabad	29·5 2	E	11	89·6	79·6	88	0·05	12·12	— 2·42
Jhansi	29·51	NE	9	99·2	80·1	72	0·21	6·34	— 7·0
Jacobabad	29·47	Calm	3	19·4	85·6	62	.....	0·14	— 0·9
Karachi	29·529	W	10	82·9	83·0	67	.....	0·1	— 2·98
Jeypore	29·539	NE	8	98·2	81·1	72	.....	0·58	— 8·02
Ajmere	29·522	E	7	97·9	81·0	67	0·01	2·91	— 6·01
Deesa	29·495	WNW	9	100·8	83·6	61	.....	3·38	— 5·0
Ahmedabad	29·510	WSW	5	102·2	78·1	90	0·04	7·45	— 5·62
Bhuj	29·44	NW	1	97·0	80·0	78	.....	2·84	— 4·31
Jamnagar	29·548	WSW	20	93·3	80·7	72	.....	2·72	— 8·33
Porbandar	29·572	WSW	1	89·1	81·8	85	.....	1·75	.....
Rajkot	29·56	W	5	93·7	81·4	76	.....	2·0	— 12·39
Bhavnagar	29·571	NW	8	97·0	76·0	93	1·01	1·24	— 5·92
Para, Veraval	29 594	W	17	85·0	81·3	86	.....	4·51	— 4·85
Neemuch	29·494	NNE	8	94·0	68·0	49	0·19	3·6	— 7·06
Indore	29·488	N	8	93·1	68·0	53	0·20	3·58	— 6·62
Saugor	29·4·5	SE	15	85·9	73·8	86	1·14	9·50	— 10·72
Jubbulpore	29·516	ESE	4	83·9	76·9	89	1·33	20·73	+ 2·33
Hoshangabad	29·47	SSE	4	82·2	75·7	93	2·15	29·8	— 2·3
Khandwa	29·39	Calm	21	89·7	74·1	93	5·99	17·96	— 5·77
Raipur	29·532	S	7	93·1	73·4	84	0·24	10·99	+ 3·1
Nagpur	29·553	SW	16	76·7	73·1	90	1·14	14·8	— 1·02
Amraoti	29·523	S	14	77·1	72·9	88	1·43	10·90	— 2·30
Akola	29·519	SW	11	78·5	73·8	82

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Most people have seen the unfortunate fly stuck fast to the window-pane, and surrounded by a white halo on the glass. It is the victim of a minute fungus known as empusa muscæ. A reproductive spore of empusa may be floating about in the air and settle down on the fly's body. It immediately sends out tubes which penetrate the body of its victim. The fly sickens and dies, and the fungus sprouts out of its body as short club-shaped structures. From these spores are thrown out all around, and form the white halo which surrounds the fly.

The mechanism by which this is effected is of a most interesting nature. The club-shaped ends of the stalk are divided into two parts by constrictions. The dark coloured head which is thus marked off from the rest of the club contains the spores, along with a colourless jelly. By reason of a deposit of calcium oxalate in its walls this head becomes brittle. The walls of the other part of the club-like end of the stalk remain soft and elastic. A circular layer of separation is thus formed between the two parts. By absorbing water the head containing the spores swells, and causes a rupture at the junction. Then the elastic walls of the lower part contract, and force out its fluid contents with great force. So the dark head with the spores is pushed off, and the latter are scattered to some distance.

Common as is the house-fly, it is probable that not one person in a hundred has ever seen one in its immature, or grub stage, in fact up to the year 1873, its life history remained unknown to the average reader. It appears mysteriously in the perfect state, and in former times was thought to arise by spontaneous generation. Apparently a permanent inhabitant of the house it yet retires in the proper season to lay its 120 eggs in the fresh manure of the stable. Thus, if it is wished to reduce the plague of flies, a destruction of stable refuse would prove more effectual than fly papers. The house-fly is one of the many plagues which preach the value of cleanliness.

A similar fate to that which glues the fly to the window-pane sometimes befalls the caterpillar of the Cabbage White butterfly. A fungus of which the name in English means the rooting insect destroyer, is the caterpillar's enemy. It first spreads through the body, and then sends out tufts of hyphae on the ventral side, which root the caterpillar to its resting-plate. Finally, it completely envelopes the body with its delicate hyphae, so that it becomes a sort of mummy.

The curious vegetable caterpillar of New Zealand is analogous case. Here the fungus is of a comparatively large size, and is eaten as a mushroom by the natives. While the caterpillar is feeding the fungus remains inside the body. When however, the insect buries itself to become a chrysalis a branched fungus sprouts from its head and appears above ground. The whole body of the caterpillar is found to be changed into a woody mass.

That insects in the far past have been subject to the same sort of attack is shown sometimes in an interesting way. The fly or other insect, preserved in amber is of frequent occurrence in geological collections. And in one piece of amber, probably from the Miocene rocks of the Baltic an insect has been found with the threads of a fungus spreading out from it.

The question: How do flowers attract insects? still excites discussion among naturalists. Among biologists in this country it is generally supposed that it is by the bright colours of the petals. It is further thought by many that certain insects have definite colour preferences. Lord Avebury's well-known experiments are quoted to show that bees prefer blue. Professor Plateau of Ghent however, as the result of a long series of experiments and observations, has come to the conclusion that colours play a very subordinate part, and that scent is the chief factor. In a contribution to a Bordeaux scientific society, M. J. Perez criticises Professor Plateau's views. His own conclusions are as follows:—"From a distance insects are guided to masses of flowers by scent borne on air currents. When they get near enough for their short sight to come into play then colour influences them. Isolated flowers, on the other hand, are brought to the notice of insects by their colour. When they get nearer scent confirms, or corrects the original impression. Where a coloured corolla is absent scent alone is the guide."

M. Perez has also made some observations on the much discussed question of the constancy of the bee. The belief that this insect visits only one species of flower in a single journey is as old as the days of Aristotle, and is generally prevalent in this country. M. Perez concludes that such constancy is not absolute, but very frequent. It is shown, he thinks, when collecting pollen rather than when collecting honey, and is rarely exhibited by the males. In other Hymenopterous insects this constancy is hardly ever observed.

Professor Eduard Suess of Vienna is the leading exponent of the new geology. The English translation, under the title of The Face of the Earth, of his great work Das Antlitz der Erde, brings his results within the reach of all English geologists. The work has been well said to have had the deepest influence on geological thought of anything published since the Principles of Sir Charles Lyell. The chief points in which the teaching of Suess does not agree with the views generally held in this country are in regard to the nature of those earth movements concerned in the making of mountains and the distribution of sea and land. According to the general view, great regional uplifts, that is, the lifting en masse of a continent, or mountain chain—are largely concerned in bringing about the present configuration of the earth's surface. Professor Suess contends, however, that such regional uplifts have never been proved, and that except on a small and local scale they are impossible. When horizontal strata occur above sea level they must be accounted for by the withdrawal of the sea. The plateaux of the Rocky Mountains stand 30,000 feet above the sea level, and Professor Suess does not hesitate to believe that the sea once stood at this higher level. Darwin attributed the successive raised beaches which he observed on the west coast of South America to successive elevations of the continent. Suess attributes them to successive withdrawals of the ocean. The main influence in shaping the continents has been, according to Suess, the subsidence of large tracts below the sea level. These sinkings are due to radial contraction. Movements of this kind, together with folding due to lateral pressure, are sufficient, he thinks, to account for all the observed phenomena.

The career of Professor Suess illustrates the advantages of scientific knowledge in municipal matters. One of his earliest studies was that of the relations of the soil and water-supply of Vienna to the life of its inhabitants. The city was at the time suffering from an impure water-supply, and consequent typhoid fever, and Suess's book on the subject attracted attention. So he was elected to the Town Council that he might give the city the benefit of his advice and scientific knowledge. And his knowledge of the geology of the district led him to advocate bringing the waters of Alps to the city by means of a great aqueduct 70 miles long. Austria also showed her appreciation of the value of science in legislature by electing Suess a member of Parliament which position he retained for 30 years.

Most persons who have ever been in search of the wild strawberries growing in woods and hedgerows must have observed that very often growing side by side with the fruit bearing plant there is another which in leaf and flower and habit of growth is almost exactly like it but which never bears edible fruit. The "barren strawberry" it is called by the country people. It is, in fact the little white potentilla a poor relation of the strawberry. Botanists tell us that both are undoubtedly descended from a common ancestor which bore no such fruit as we know, but only a little bud of dry, hard seeds clustered around a central stem, exactly as we find now in the potentilla, the "barren strawberry."

But the ancestors of the strawberry were not all alike. From some peculiarity of soil or situation, here and there would be found a stem a little thicker and pulpier and juicier than others, and there would be the first to be snapped up by the birds, which would swallow the seeds without digesting them thus scattering them far and wide and giving them a thousand chances of soil and situation never obtained by the drier, harder plants left behind in the woods. These would probably produce plants after their own pulpy kind, and some of these, again in the most favoured positions, would bring forth still juicier heads, to be eagerly selected by the birds and the seeds scattered as before. In this way it is believed that nature began the business of strawberry growing. But even nature, unaided was not equal to the demands of modern times, and the business had to be taken over and completed by our scientific growers.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for the Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itaura, 3312 tons, Captain C R Kendell, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Obra, 3495 tons, Captain T Johnston, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3433 tons, Captain R Henderson, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Calcutta 16th July with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bhundara, 2214 tons, Captain J Le Brocq sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E B Hirst, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr Harrison and 33 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Reichenfels, Captain G Kenneweg, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg 17th June with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 940 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and 1 cabin and 21 deck passengers.

THE steamer Belomond, 1752 tons, Captain John Henderson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Yokohama 12th June, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ..... R I M
R I M S Canning.....Comdr A J Marshall.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator, Comdr H M Heming...Survey Steamer
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton .....R I Marine
H M S Lapwing.....Lt Comdr A B Barker.....Gunboat
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 22.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2501	Forbes			M M & Co
Ellen (bque)	444	Souton			The Captain
Balimba	1615		Kilpatrick		M M & Co
Dwarka	759	LeGrand			M M & Co
Lonsdale	2343	Lee			M M & Co
Clematis	2329	Davies			W & A Graham & Co
Jessa Burns	2110	Hutton			W & A Graham & Co
Kt of the Garter	4294		Billett		K N & Co
Urlana	3383	Butler			M M & Co
Nairung	2862	Bird	Calcutta, &c		T M & Co
Den of Airlie	2276	Cumming			
Dumra	762	Hirst			M M & Co
Reichenfels	3012	Kenneweg	Glade & Co		
Belomond	1752	Henderson			T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
B	Clan Sinclair	1872	Sheriff	N F		P M & Co
C & R	Nubia	3814	Tillard	China S S		P & O Co
D & E	Persia	5779	Cragliotto	Kobe	27-7	A L S N & Co
F	Grantly Hall	2585	Jones	Antwerp	26-7	W & A G & Co
H	Akbar	1149	Baiwin	London	30-7	H C Jusub
K	Castello	2339	Leighton	Hull	31-7	F M & Co
L	Indravati	514	Mohamed	Repairing	Shephd & Co	
M	Safari	1432	Ulrich	Aden	28-7	C Dinshaw & Bros
N	Naderi	1568	Mylchrist	N F	29-7	B & P S N Co
O	Roscene	994	T H Royan	Jeddah Hoseince		29-7 B & P S N Co
P	Raifir	1721	Roberts	N F	Jeddah	29-7 W & A G & Co

H. W. P. D.

Bahadur	829	Fakira	N F		Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Olympia	3263	Osborne	Liverpool	30-7	W & A G & Co
3	Pekin	3957	Le Mars	Aden		29-7 P & O Co
4	Oriental	3035	Lewellen	Aden		29-7 P & O Co
5	Ludula	2081	Digge	Calcutta	22-7	M M & Co
6	Bengal	2751	Pillitga	China		25-7 P & O Co
8	Augustus	3071	Boschoit	Cadiz	29-7	W & A G & Co
9	Ponani		Repairing			Shepherd & Co
12	Arabia	4767	Leigh	London		5-8 P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Belomond	Henderson	Yokohama, June 13
	Reichenfels	Kenneweg	Hamburg, June 17
	Dumra	Hirst	Karachi, July 20
	Okara	Henderson	Calcutta, July 10
23	Lama	Williams	Busreh, July 15

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Banca	Fergusson	Goa
	Arcadia	Cubitt	London
	Wartenfels	Rode	Hamburg via E'chi
	Bhundara	Brocq	Calcutta, &c
	Dhra	Johnston	Calcutta, &c
	Itaura	Cendall	Rangoon, &c

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Arabia, for London.
" Dumra, for Australia.
" Maria Valerie, for Trieste, &c
" Nairung, for Calcutta, &c
" Benlomond, for London, &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Rewa, passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 21st instant and Brazilka, left Port Said on the evening of the 21st instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 22nd instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co steamer Ville de la Ciotat from Bombay arrived at Suez, on Sunday the 23rd instant at 2 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 22.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—20 cwt condements Merwanjee Poonjiajee and Sons

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—50 bales wool S Ebram; 510 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey; 2593 cwt oil cake The Mofussil Company; 6 cwt condements Merwanjee Poonjiajee and Sons 60 bales wool M Ramjeedas; 360 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 114 bales wool N Goculdas

FOR LONDON.

Kiffir s—41 cwt gum Kiddie Reeve and Co; 10 cases lemon grass oil D Golcha and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—300 cwt coriandersced J Dewjee; 8690 cwt wheat Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Grantley Hall s—2000 cwt poppyseed and 400 bales cotton N Khairaz and Co; 1000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros; 5000 cwt poppyseed Ralli Bros; 2091 cwt myrabollams S C Italiana; 202 bales cotton fly K Harmukhroy and Co; 330 bales cotton Bombay Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Augustus s—119 bales cotton K Harmukhroy and Co; 455 cotton Ralli Bros; 513 bales cottonfly W Wolf and Sons; 455 bales cotton N Damjee

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—1160 cwt myrabollams Lohnhart and Bros 880 bales cotton Glade and Co; 330 bales cotton The Bombay Company; 385 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 220 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 330 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1344 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 52 cwt gum P Jothabhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Maria Valerie s—600 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 2001 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 700 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 100 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 200 bales cotton Bombay Co.

FOR FIUME.

Maria Valerie s—539 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton Glade and Co; 310 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Maria Valerie s—1202 cwt myrabollams P Jothabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Persia s—110 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Dumbea s—20 bales cotton Greaves Cotton and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, July 24, 1905.

1 There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Church Gate Sands to-morrow Tuesday, the 25th instant from 7 a.m.

2 Recruits Drill will be held on Tuesday evening the 25th inst at the Town Hall from 5-30 p.m. and there will be an Assault-at-Arms Class on the same occasion.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, July 21, 1905.

1 The annual regimental prize distribution will take place at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 26th instant at 9 p.m.

Officers commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their prize lists and prizes which will be distributed at the same time.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles (Rifle Association) prizes will be distributed at the same time.

At the conclusion of the prize-giving there will be a short dance.

2 Admission to the prize-giving this year will be by tickets only, except ladies and members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Staff who must attend in Uniform.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (Red or White).

Dress for N C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

3 A list of the winners of the Commandant's prizes is now ready and may be seen at Head-Quarters.

4 The following are the winners of the Regimental prizes for 1904-05:—Colonel Sir Lyttelton Bayley's Challenge Cup, won by "F" Company.

The Tennent Memorial Sergt's. Challenge Cup, won by Cr. Sergt. A. A. Irvine, "C" Company.

The Tennent Memorial Drill Challenge Cup, won by Cr. Sergt. A. A. Irvine, "C" Company.

4 Extract from Government Notification dated 29th March 1905 is published for information:—No. 1744.—Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.—The Venerable Archdeacon William Edward Scott to be Honorary Chaplain vice the Reverend Canon F. N. H.

The Reverend John Cameron to be Honorary Chaplain to complete the establishment.

The Reverend Ernest Reginald Hull, S. J., to be Honorary Chaplain vice Revd. H. Bochum, S. J., deceased.

By Order,
A. R. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R.

FOR WOMEN AND WOMEN ONLY

Much That Every Woman Desires to Know About Sanative, Antiseptic Cleansing and the Care of the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands.

WHAT CUTICURA DOES FOR WOMEN

Too much stress cannot be placed on the great value of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills in the antiseptic cleansing of the mucous surfaces, and of the blood and circulating fluids, thus affording pure, sweet, and economical local and constitutional treatment for weakening ulcerations, inflammations, itchings, irritations, relaxations, displacements, pains, and irregularities peculiar to females. Hence the Cuticura remedies have a wonderful influence in restoring health, strength, and beauty to weary women, who have been prematurely aged and invalided by these distressing ailments, as well as such sympathetic afflictions as anæmia, chlorosis, hysteria, and nervousness.

Women from the very first have fully appreciated the purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy which have made Cuticura the standard humour remedy of the civilized world.

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Cured by Cuticura, Relief from the First Application.

"I suffered five years with a terrible itching eczema, my body and face being covered with sores. Never in my life did I experience such awful suffering, and I longed for death, which I felt was near. I had tried doctors and medicines without success, but my mother insisted that I try Cuticura. I felt better after the first application of Cuticura Ointment, and was soon entirely well.—Mrs. A. Etson, Bellevue, Mich."

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Send for "A Book for Women." Mailed Free.

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Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.

Full Directions. All Chemists.

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NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

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Beauty.

Icilma Fluor Cream prevents the skin from shining when warm, and checks the growth of superfluous hair. No woman can hope to keep the delicate hues of a transparent rose-white complexion in a hot climate unless she uses regularly Nature's marvellous skin tonic, Icilma.

ARMY and NAVY STORES, and all good Chemists.

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is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

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"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

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As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

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A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

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Be sure you get WILKINSON'S

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Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

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PRESERVES, NOURISHES, ENRICHES THE HAIR. CURES SCURF, DANDRIFF AND BALDNESS. SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HAIR.

GOLDEN COLOUR FOR FAIR OR GREY HAIR.

BOTTLES 3/6, 7/-, 10/6 OF CHEMISTS, STORES AND

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For Boots and Shoes, Harness and all Black Leather goods.

Does not injure the leather. Requires no brushing.

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Benger's Food with Milk forms a dainty, delicious and most easily digested cream.
"Retained when all other foods are rejected." London Medical Record.
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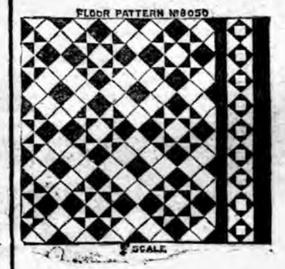

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A pleasantly perfumed pure antiseptic soap which can be used for all toilet purposes and as a preventive of contagion. It contains 10% Crystal Carbolic, and so has a healthy action on the skin and assists to improve the complexion.

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contains pure Carbolic Acid (healing and antiseptic) and other useful ingredients to cure or alleviate sunburn, chafed skin, piles, cuts, burns, insect bites, &c.

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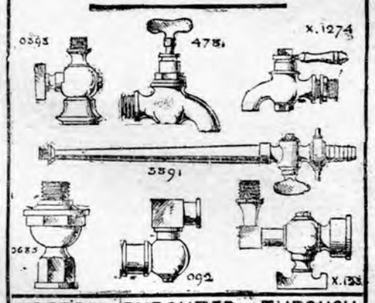

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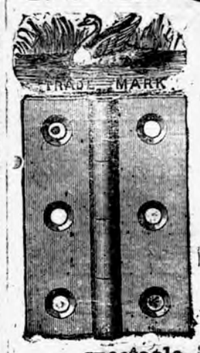

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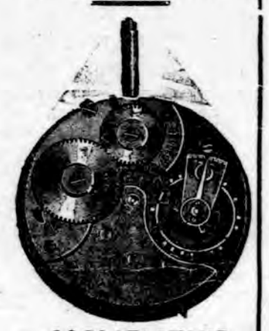

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The **BENEDICTINE** liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions)*, *APERIENT (slow purgative)*, *DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given he liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following etters:—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

* * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

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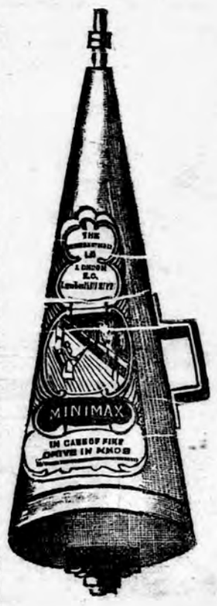

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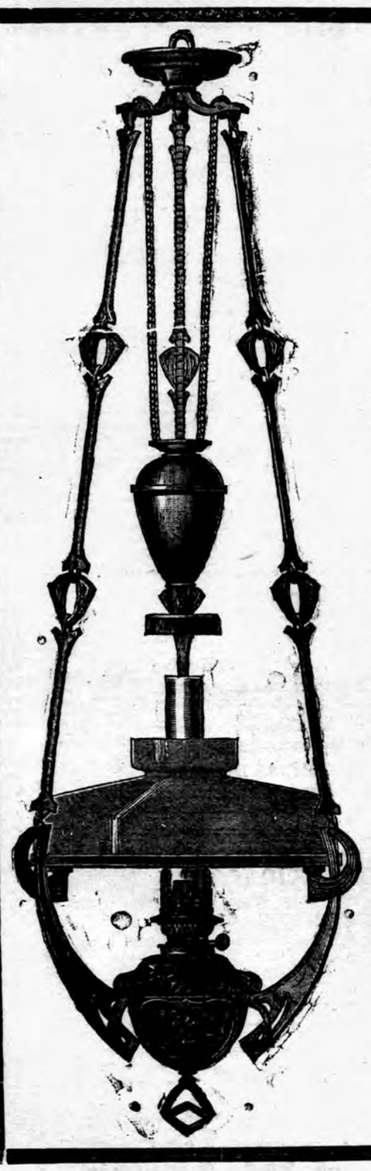

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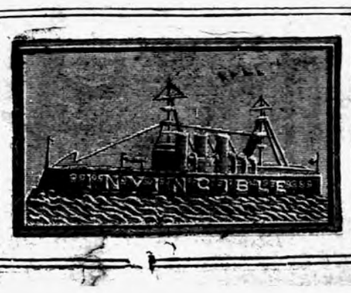

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